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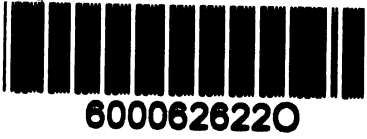
YOUNG SCHOLAR'S
COMPANION
TO THE
LATIN ACCIDENCE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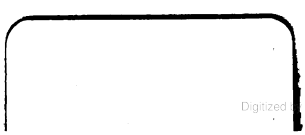
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THE

YOUNG SCHOLAR'S COMPANION

TO THE

LATIN ACCIDENCE;

BEING A COPIOUS

COLLECTION OF VERY EASY EXERCISES,

ON AN IMPROVED PLAN:

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

AN INTRODUCTION ON METHOD, QUESTIONS ON THE ACCIDENCE, AND A VOCABULARY OF ROOTS.

DESIGNED FOR
THE ASSISTANCE OF MASTERS OF THE JUNIOR CLASSES,
GOVERNESSES, AND PUPIL TEACHERS.

BY A MASTER IN A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Per varios usus artem experientia fecit
Exemplo monstrante viam.

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PREFACE.

THE plan of the present little work will at once appear from an inspection of the Table of Contents; it will there be seen that an Exercise is provided for the pupil on each chapter of the Accidence, to be either written out or done *vivâ voce* before he proceeds to the next; accustoming him thus from the very outset to the reading and making of Latin, which is too generally deferred to a more advanced period. This method will also be found to interest the child, by relieving in some measure the monotony of his task, and enlivening by its variation what must otherwise be a weary pilgrimage indeed.

The object that has been kept in view throughout is to test the pupil's accuracy in his preparation of each particular chapter or subject. No models or examples, therefore, have been inserted, these being supposed to be accessible in the Grammar only; and not even there without the permission of the teacher.

Another feature, in which it is hoped that this work will contrast favourably with others of its kind, is, that it contains no references or notes to be "looked

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out," a point of much greater consequence than might at first be imagined; for the abbreviations and hieroglyphics of some elementary books are perfectly bewildering to children; in fact, quite a science by itself.

For the novel character of some of the Exercises, it will be sufficient explanation to state, that they have been constructed for those who commence Latin Grammar with little or no knowledge of English; which is the case in nine instances out of ten. The necessity, then, for such Exercises as Nos. VI. XXXII. LVII. LXII. &c., will at once be apparent. Teachers are never sufficiently aware of the difficulties that children find in matters of this sort.

The large collection of Questions (confined, like the Exercises, strictly to the Accidence) will be found useful at the weekly examinations. It is intended less for the Master than the Pupil; and will give him some idea of what is required of him on each subject. Many more questions might have been added; but the intelligent teacher will easily be able to vary those that are given, and to suggest others.

An introductory chapter, on various methods of teaching Grammar, has been inserted; containing some observations and suggestions that may prove not wholly unacceptable to governesses and others, who have had but little experience in teaching the elements of so difficult a subject.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE study of Grammar, it is allowed by all who have been engaged in the labour of Education, presents great difficulties, while it holds out few attractions to the youthful mind. What teacher of children has not many times been painfully conscious of the listless and dreamy manner in which his class have repeated their lessons, and heard his observations on this subject? Who, on the other hand, can have failed to notice the brightened eye and more active step, when word is given to put up the thumbed and "dog's-eared" Accidence, and to take down the Slates or Atlases? The subject manifestly presents to them a repulsive aspect, and this must be a point of the greater concern to the teacher when he considers how large a portion of his pupil's time is, on account of the acknowledged importance of the science of language, usually devoted to its acquirement.

The question, however, must occur to every one who is personally interested and earnest in the work of Instruction,—for he cannot be supposed to be content with a state of things so unsatisfactory,—WHY is Grammar a subject of less interest to my classes than most of their other studies? Nor is the inquiry difficult, as it must admit one of two solutions only;—

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either the study is not adapted for children; or the method pursued in teaching it is somewhere defective.

Looking only at the general result of the system, one would almost naturally admit the former account; and agree with those who assert that the science of language is a study too abstruse, and altogether beyond the comprehension of young children; and that the attempt to teach it is worse than a waste of time; causing an excitement of the brain that is then very injurious, and not unfrequently fatal to future progress. This would deserve a more serious consideration, and we should certainly be guilty of great folly, if what we attempted to communicate to children of eight or nine years was a critical perception of the beauties of a language, or a thorough mastery of its niceties and idioms. But who ever makes such an attempt? The thing is as undesirable as it is impossible. All that we wish and mean, is that a child of, say, ten years, should have had such instruction either at home or at school as to be thoroughly perfect in the elements—that is, in all the various inflections of Noun and Verb, and a few of the most useful rules of the Syntax. And this, consisting in a great degree of an exercise of the memory only, and requiring but little exertion of the intellect, we believe to be attainable.

But how rare is such attainment! How seldom is a boy of even twelve years of age perfect in his Accidence! Exercises are constantly brought up, exhibiting the most lamentable deficiency in this respect. The masters of the upper classes know by bitter experience, that ignorance of the Grammar is the one great obstacle to progress. How much more might

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be done at school, (and what greater advances would consequently be made at college,) if boys were sent up from the lower classes, with such a perfect acquaintance with the Grammar, as to render constant recurrence to it unnecessary! What might be obtained by insisting on this point is evident from the case of youths in Germany, who on leaving school possess such a knowledge of the Classics, as leaves little more to be desired.

On this part of the question, the observations of Quintilian, himself a practical educator, are so judicious, as to require no apology for their insertion here. After recommending that the study of Greek should precede that of Latin,—a practice that was opposed then as that of teaching Latin before English is now,—and giving, among other reasons, that the latter was founded on the former, and would, after a time, come naturally and spontaneously; he proceeds thus,—"Quidam literis instituendos qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt; quod illa prima ætas intellectum disciplinarum et laborem pati non possit. Melius autem, qui nullum tempus vacare curâ, ut Chrysippus. Cur non pertineat ad literas ætas, quæ ad mores jam pertinet? Neque ignoro, toto illo de quo loquor tempore, vix tantum effici, quantum conferre unus postea possit annus. Sed tamen mihi, qui id senserunt, videntur non tam discentibus in hac parte, quam docentibus pepervisse. Quid melius alioqui facient, ex quo loqui poterunt? Faciant enim aliquid necesse est. Aut cur hoc quantulumcunque est, usque ad septem annos lucrum fastidiemus? . . . . Non ergo perdamus primum statim tempus; atque eo minus, quod initia literarum solâ

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memoriâ constant; quæ non modo jam est in parvis, sed tum etiam tenacissima est."

The study of Grammar, however, must not be entirely an exercise of the memory alone; and this leads to the second part of the inquiry, viz. whether the method usually pursued in teaching it is not susceptible of improvement. Now, what is this general system? Why, this:—the pupil is made to proceed, is forced through the Grammar—through all the Accidence, and much of the Syntax—without one opportunity being afforded him of showing that he has not learnt it merely as a parrot could learn it. Knowledge is but the Raw Material, of no use whatever unless it can be worked up; and this is felt even by the child, who has daily, through a whole year, perhaps, been accumulating facts, of which he is never shown the use or value. The only true proof that he has really understood what he has learnt by rote—the power of putting it in practice—is reserved for a future trial in his exercises and translations; the result of which is too well known. It is not so when Arithmetic is the subject of Instruction. Here, when the Teacher has explained the uses and the principles of a rule, and in illustration has gone over on the black-board before the class several examples of it, each pupil is required to repeat the same with other examples, and that many times over; nor is he allowed to proceed till he has acquired a perfect facility in its various operations. So too, when the Geography of a country has been explained, and its physical and political facts committed to memory, each member of the class individually is expected to point out on the Atlas the rivers, towns, and mountains, &c.; and if further

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advanced, to sketch an outline of the country under consideration.

In these cases, the child feels that he has something to do himself; he takes an active part, a positive share in the business of education. He is at once called upon to put in practice the knowledge he has acquired, is shown the use of it, and consequently feels an interest in his work. Let the same plan be strictly acted upon when Grammar is the subject; it will be found that, far from wearing a repulsive aspect, it will become an attractive and popular branch of study. And this is asserted from experience, and not by mere analogy. If, for instance, one hour has been spent in committing to memory the inflection of the first Declension, let another be spent in writing various exercises upon it—Latin into English, and English into Latin. The mere looking for words in a Vocabulary, the fitting them together, the ruling of the requisite lines, and the writing them down, are all matters that will be found to interest the child, by relieving what is otherwise a most monotonous task. In like manner, when the various forms for adjectives have been thoroughly learnt by rote, the way in which they agree with their substantives must at once be impressed on the mind by copious examples, both *vivâ voce* and written. So that knowledge acquired may be immediately turned to account, and brought into use; or rather, indeed, fixed in the memory by such method of acquiring it. At the same time, too, if the teacher is as careful and strict as he ought to be, his pupils will improve in penmanship, and be early trained to the important habits of care and accuracy.

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And here we would urge the necessity of Oral Instruction. The value of this method is perhaps more evident in teaching Grammar than in any other subject. The great secret of its efficacy consists in its bringing the mind of the teacher into direct communication with that of the child, and so awakening and sustaining his attention. This will be greatly facilitated by the use of the black board, an instrument indeed almost indispensable. The various inflections, tables of terminations, meanings of difficult words, and other illustrations, should all be written in a large hand before the class; that so another sense, viz. that of sight, may be called in to assist in conveying the lesson to the brain. It may also be observed, that a child who is a member of a large class, ought, *cæteris paribus*, to make a much more rapid and easy progress than if he studied alone: for beside the spirit of emulation that is excited, children will often learn more from the mistakes of their classfellows, and the corrections they are able to make themselves, than from the precise definitions and too difficult lecture of the teacher. The frequent use of Ellipses is recommended; but great care and judgment is required in the formation of them. They should always be easy and natural; never wide, or such as to admit of a variety of answers. They may also be graduated as regards difficulty. Thus:—

(1.) Cases are the different endings of—a noun.

(2.) Cases are the different—endings of a noun.

(3.) Cases are the—different endings of a noun.

The filling up of the third would be highly satisfactory, while the first would almost amount to telling. Ellipses should be put in a pleasant and easy tone;

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pressing them on with rapidity if the memory only is concerned; but making a due allowance of time if exercise of the reflective power is required.

Direct interrogation is another method, though it seems rather to belong to examination than to instruction. Its greatest use is at the end of lessons. It will at any time enable the teacher to discover if he has been rightly understood: for it is quite possible for him to go on lecturing for a length of time in a strain far above the comprehension of his pupils. A little catechising will frequently show him, that it is necessary for him to retrace a few steps, and to proceed more slowly. On the use of this method it may be observed, that questions which require no exercise of thought, or the answers to which may be guessed at by "yes" or "no," should as much as possible be avoided. Each pupil in turn may be allowed a suitable time for replying, but should on no account be permitted to speak after it has been passed on to the next below him. In proposing questions to the whole class, particularly if it be a large one, it will prevent much confusion if the master cause those who wish to reply to extend their right hands; he may then select any individual he chooses.

Before the pupil begins to commit any lesson to memory, the teacher should read it over to him slowly and distinctly, causing him afterwards to repeat the same several times. This will in a great degree prevent him from acquiring at the outset a vicious pronunciation, which is so difficult to be got rid of. There is great power in first associations; and how often must a child repeat a word in learning by rote! Boys are frequently two or three years unlearning

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that which they had learnt in one hour. In the reading as well as in the saying of the declensions and conjugations, it is well to substitute different nouns and verbs; and particular stress should be laid on the terminations, which children are apt to slur over.

Furthermore, the pupil must be trained to a constant habit of reviewing his work. The skilful teacher will easily be able to introduce into every lesson something rom the preceding one. Let him remember that no lesson can be said to have been given unless it has been received; and take as his criterion in this, not the sharpest and most forward boys of his classes, but oftener those of the dullest comprehension and the weakest memory. Above all, let the most rigid accuracy be required, and particularly in those lessons which are to be learnt by heart. Carelessness and inaccuracy will be but miserably compensated by a rapid and specious progress, which inevitably leads to future failure. The child, then, must be taught that nothing less than a perfect preparation of his lessons will be taken. The first declension may thus occupy him an hour, a day, or a week; but he must not proceed to the second till he can do every exercise that can be given him upon the first.

The power of investing a difficult subject with interest, is a secret in elementary teaching; but it is a secret that must be acquired by the master who wishes to be successful. Earnestness and perseverance are indeed demanded of him. He has daily to lead his little society over the same ground, and to use the same simple illustrations. On the black board he will constantly have to go through explanations, and

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write down matters, which to him may appear very easy, and to the stranger quite ridiculous; and the younger his pupils, the more minute must be his analysis. All this too must be done in the language of the child; for childhood has a dialect peculiar to itself. There is, in this sense, not only expediency, but great reason, in the Monitorial system of Education—where a child who has but just mastered a subject, and who is therefore quite conscious of its difficulties, is employed as a medium of communicating instruction. We may be allowed to differ as to whether the same result could not be better obtained through a properly trained master; but this may safely be asserted, that the teacher who either cannot or will not descend to such simplicity, has good cause for serious inquiry with himself, whether he has not altogether mistaken his vocation.

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EXERCISES ON THE LETTERS,

&c.

I.

WRITE out the following sentences, and draw your pencil through the Consonants:—

Epistolam tuam accepi. Ira furor brevis est. Virtus optima nobilitas. Dux ego vester eram. Mora dat vires. Sol rediens astra fugat. Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, majorumque fames. Labor omnia vincit. Quis homo? Lydia es. Zeno fuit philosophus.

II.

Draw your pencil through the Vowels, and underline the Diphthongs:—

Movit alas Dædalus. Phœbus amat me. Aurum polluit. Heu tot labores. Laus debetur. Nauta videt mare. Deucalion et Pyrrha. Ego quæ incedo. Quid fœdius avaritia. Væ ridenti, quia post gaudia flebis. Hei mihi. Æneas miratur.

III.

READING LESSONS.

(*ā* is sounded like *a* in "plāy;" *ă* like *a* in "Marthă.")
(*c* and *g* are sounded hard before *a*, *o*, *u*; but soft before *e*, *i*.)

Musă. Musă. Trojă. Pennă. Boni, bonæ, bonă.
Cadus. Caput. Mercator. Secabit. Galba. Negabat. Fugat.
Cedo. Ceră. Decem. Judicet. Amice. Gemitu. Perge. Diligens.

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Cibum. Cicatrix. Accipio. Amici. Gigas. Insurgit. Regimus. Cognovi. Cohors. Parco. Gobius. Pergo. Infringo. Gortynios. Cum. Curato. Incursus. Guberno. Gurges. Regulus. Diligunt. Haud. Auxilium. Laus. Agesilaüs. Sævus. Mussæ. aër. Prœlium. Fœdus. Poëta. Troës. Huic. Cui. Tuïs. Suïllus. Deucalion. Teucri. Meüs. Deüs. Ferreüs. Laocoön. Hei. Meïs.

IV.

His constitūtis rebus, nactus idōneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiā fere vigīliā solvit: equitesque in ulteriorem portum progrĕdi, et naves conscendere, ac se sequi, jussit; ab quibus quum id paulo tardius esset administrātum, ipse horā circiter diei quartā cum primis năvĭbus Brittaniam attĭgit; atque ĭbi in ŏmnĭbus collĭbus expositas hostium copias armātas conspexit.

V.

Poëta, cum primum anĭmum ad scribēndum appŭlit, id sĭbĭ negotii credĭdit solum dari, popŭlo ut placērent, quas fecīsset fabŭlas. Verum alĭter evenīre multo intēlligit. Nam in prolŏgis scribundis opĕram abutĭtur; non qui argumentum narret, sed qui malevŏli vetĕris poëtæ maledictis respondeat. Nunc quam rem vitio dent, quæso animum advōrtīte.

VI.

Write over each of the following Nouns, the number of its declension:—

Nubes,	*G.* nubis.	Labor,	*G.* Laboris.
Tempus,	*G.* temporis.	Fides,	*G.* fidei.
Spes,	*G.* spei.	Cæsar,	*G.* Cæsaris.
Fructus,	*G.* fructūs.	Amictus,	*G.* Amictūs.
Rosa,	*G.* rosæ.	Dies,	*G.* diei.
Filius,	*G.* filii.	Leo,	*G.* leonis.
Regnum,	*G.* regni.	Cura,	*G.* curæ.
Res,	*G.* Rei.	Gradus,	*G.* gradūs.
Pretium,	*G.* pretii.	Plausus,	*G.* plausūs.
Homo,	*G.* hominis.	Ferrum,	*G.* ferri.
Vita,	*G.* vitæ.	Malleus,	*G.* mallei.
Civis,	*G.* civis.	Deus,	*G.* Dei.

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VII.

Write out the following English Nouns, through the six Latin cases, singular and plural, with all the usual signs :—

A wolf. The apple. The benefit. A mortal. The shipwreck. Virtue. An image. Honour. The butterfly. Poison. A Frenchman.

VIII.

Underline the Noun Substantive, writing P over the proper and C over the common Nouns :—

Cæsar, that great general of the Romans, conquered Gaul. How well men lived when old Saturn was king! A very famous city of Africa was Carthage, of which Dido was queen. That king of the Persians who was named Darius, was obliged to drink muddy water, as he suffered great thirst in his flight from Alexander. Mummius was such an ignorant man, that when he had taken Corinth, and had found some paintings and statues, made by the greatest artists, he told the sailors who were going to take them into Italy, that if they broke or lost any of them, they should make new ones.

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EXERCISES

ON

NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

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VOCABULARY OF PREPOSITIONS.

The Preposition	*when it means*	*has after it*
Ex,	from, out-of,	Abl.
Cum,	with,	Abl.
Sub,	under,	Abl.
Sine,	without,	Abl.
De,	concerning,	Abl.
Ab,	by,	Abl.
Pro,	instead-of,	Abl.
In,	in, among,	Abl.
In,	into, upon, against,	Acc.
Trans,	across, beyond,	Acc.
Per,	through,	Acc.
Ante,	before,	Acc.
Ad,	to, at,	Acc.

The interjection O may be followed by a vocative.

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EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

WRITE out some of the following substantives:—

Pugna,	a fight.	Janua,	a gate.
Poeta,	a poet.	Rana,	a frog.
Mora,	delay.	Epistola,	a letter.
Mensa,	a table.	Sylva,	a wood.
Forma,	beauty.	Vacca,	a cow.
Flamma,	a flame.	Puella,	a girl.

IX.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Pugnæ. Pugnis. Poetarum. Moram. Flammā. Ranis. Sylvā. Puellarum. Vaccæ. Vaccā. Januam. Mensæ. Formā. Pugnas. Epistolas. Moris. Ranarum. Pugnā. Pugnă vaccarum. Formam puellarum. Januā sylvæ. Mora epistolarum. Flammas sylvarum. Mensā poetæ. Puellæ forma. Pugnis vaccarum et ranarum (et = and).

(*With Prepositions.*)

Ex pugnā. In mensam. Ad januam. Cum puellā. In epistolā. Sub mensā. Ex flammis. De ranis. Sine morā. Per sylvas. Ante januas. Pro mensā. De poetis. Ab formā. Ante januam poetæ. Ante poetæ januam. De formā puellarum. Per moram epistolæ. O vaccæ ad januam. Ranas sub mensā. De pugnis poetarum. Ab flammā sylvarum. De formā vaccæ. In pugnā vaccæ et ranæ.

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X.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Of a song. By a table. Of eagles. To a frog. O moon. With the tongue. Of the grape. To anger. Of wheels. By a fork. For the beauty. Of the shades. O stars. For beards. From feathers. By the sailor. In an island. O queen. To inhabitants. With a harp. Of the farmers. By a table. To money. O shade. Of tongues. Of a daughter. By the daughter of a farmer. With harps and with songs. By the money of the girl. By the girl's money. With the feathers of eagles. By the moon and stars.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Before the gate. From an island. By sailors. Beyond the woods. Concerning the money. Out-of the way. Upon a table. With a farmer. Without delay. Instead-of a wheel. Through the gate of a wood. From the flames of an island. Under the feathers of eagles. Into the shade of a wood. Through the way to the gate. O inhabitants of the islands. With the money of the girl. Through the girl's beauty. Instead-of the farmer's daughter. Concerning the battles of the cows and of the frogs. Out-of a wood in an island. In a way through the woods. Of frogs under a table. Cows at the gate. From the beards of sailors. The farmer's daughter at the gate. Without the girl's money.

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EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

XI.

Write out some of the following substantives:—

Campus	a plain.	Liber,	a book.
Taurus,	a bull.	Pratum,	a meadow.
Cervus,	a stag.	Ager,	a field.
Puer,	a boy.	Annus,	a year.
Vinculum,	a chain.	Folium,	a leaf.
Vir,	a man.	Filius,	a son.

XII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Campi. Cervorum. Puerum. Taure. Viro. Pratis. Folio. Agris. Vinculo. Filiorum. Campe. Campos. Puer. Anni. Foliis. Taurorum. Vincula. Pratis. Ager. Libri. Folio libri. Vinculis tauri. Cervi agrorum. Libro pueri. Pratis et campis. Pugnā taurorum. Puellæ et pueri. Ranas pratorum. Formā cervorum. Januis prati. Folia sylvarum. Formæ puerorum. Anni viri. Viro vel filio (vel = or).

(*With Prepositions.*)

Ad campum. In taurum. Ex vinculis. Sub campo. Sine libris. Pueri in taurum. Folia in sylvis. Ranæ et vaccæ in pratis. Pueri cum libris. O Taure. In sylvis et campis. Puellæ per agros. Vir sine filiis. De tauris et cervis in prato. Puero sub mensā. Vincula in januam. Cervi ad januam prati. O anne pugnarum. Librorum sine foliis. Taurorum vel vaccarum.

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XIII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Of a book. To a year. By a horse. Of horses. For lambs. O weapon. In a town. From the eyes. O rewards. Of diseases. Branches. O garden. In studies. O stag. O boar. By joys. By the joys. Of masters. Wolves. With a number. To eggs. Leaves. The leaf of a book. To wolves and lambs. Rewards for boys. The water of a garden. The diseases of horses. The joys of a master. By the weapon of a boar. To a number of wolves. Of the eagle and of the lamb. Of the eagle and lamb. The eyes of eagles. To the rewards of study.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Stags at the water. Boys upon a horse. Towns without inhabitants. Under the town. Through the eyes. Frogs in the gardens. Boars out-of the islands. Woods without leaves. Under the shade of branches. Horses instead-of cows. Lambs and wolves at the water. Boys and girls in the meadows. At the table of the master. Concerning the number of daughters. Weapons against the boars. With the reward of anger. Concerning the joys of farmers. In a way through the meadows. Wolves without eyes. Lambs under the moon. Ways through towns.

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EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

XIV.

Write out some of the following Substantives:—

Ensis, ensis,	a sword.	Mensis, mensis,	a month.
Pastor, pastoris,	a shepherd.	Leo, leonis,	a lion.
Dolor, doloris,	grief.	Tempus, temporis,	time.
Sermo, sermonis,	a discourse.	Caput, capitis.	the head.
Pondus, ponderis,	weight.	Mare, maris,	the sea.
Nomen, nominis,	a name.	Gens, gentis,	a nation.
Lapis, lapidis,	a stone.	Nox, noctis,	night.
Pater, patris,	a father.	Grex, gregis,	a flock.

XV.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Ense. Pastoribus. Doloris. Pastorem. Ponderi. Lapides. Nocti. Grege. Nomina. Leonibus. Tempore. Temporum. Mensibus. Sermoni. Caput. Mari. Enses. Dolorem. Pondere. Lapidum. Tempora. Gregi. Nocte. Capitum. Sermonibus. Gentibus. Nomina leonum. Genti pastorum. Pondere ensis. Oculi leonis. Nominibus mensium. Dolorem patris.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Cum grege. Ad mare. In sermone. Sine nominibus. Sub pondere. Ante noctem. De pastoribus. Pro nomine. Ex gente. Sub lapidibus. Ab gente ranarum. Campi sine gregibus. In mensam lapidum. Ad mare. Sub pondere vinculorum. In gregem aquilarum. Insulæ trans mare. O nox doloris. Capita in sermone. Annus cum mensibus. Filii sine patre. In pugnis leonum vel taurorum.

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XVI.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Of fire. To lions. In the body. Names. To the grass. In ships. O teeth. With a flock. To the sister of the farmer. The ships of the sea. By the cold of the mountains. The grass of the fields. The shepherds of the sheep. In the nest of the bird. The body of the farmer. The sailors of the ship. By diseases of the body. O names. By the eyes of the head. With the lambs of a flock. To a flock of lambs. The legs of stags. In the months of the year. The fires of the wood. The father of the winds. By the death of the soldier. By the soldier's death.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Under the bridge. Under the bridges. With a hunter. In a river. From the body. Concerning the time. Beyond the seas. Before the shepherd. Out-of the nation. Shepherds with lambs. Wolves against the flocks. Woods on the mountains. Nests in the branches of trees. At the gate of the bridge. Lions before the eyes. Under the weight of branches. Of the cold on the mountains. In islands beyond the sea. Through the tears of a nation. Of the grass in the fields. By the boy's sister. By the sister of the boy. To the father of the flock. By the legs of the horse. By the horse's legs.

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EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

XVII.

Write out some of the following Substantives:—

Fructus,	fruit.	Fluctus,	a wave.
Currus,	a chariot.	Genu,	a knee.
Cornu,	a horn.	Manus,	a hand.
Exercitus,	an army.	Lusus,	sport.
Versus,	a verse.	Gradus,	a step.

XVIII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Fructus. Currui. Curribus. Exercitu. Versuum. Gradibus. Lusūs. Genua. Fluctuum. Manu. Cornu. Versui. Fructum. Lusibus. Cornua cervi. Lusus puerorum. Curru poetæ. Versibus pueri. Manu puellæ. Cornibus vaccarum. Lusus agnorum. Fluctuum maris. Manui agricolæ. Exercitu oppidorum. Milites exercitus.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Cum gradu. In fluctibus. Sine cornu. Sub curribus. Ante exercitum. De versibus. Trans fluctus maris. Ab lusu. Ad currum. Fructūs in horto. Manus in caput. Manus in mensam. Horti sine fructu et foliis. Epistolæ ab exercitu. Cum gentis exercitu. Vaccæ sine cornibus. In fructūs tempore. Gradibus ante januam. Enses in manibus.

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XIX.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Of a wave. From a bow. In the hand. For a step. Of verses. By fruits of a garden. In waves of the sea. To the army of soldiers. The sports of boys. By delay of the army. With the fruit of a tree. Of the verses of a poet. From the bow of a hunter. By winds and waves. Of teeth and hands. O chariot of the god. Of the fruit of the garden.

(*With Prepositions.*)

In a bow. Without a horn. Out-of the army. Under the chariot. Through the verses. From the waves. Concerning the horns of stags. Soldiers with bows. Under the wheels of the chariot. To an army from the town. Leaves without fruit. Ships beyond the waves of the sea. Out-of the hand of death. From sport in the plains. O legs and knees. With the steps into the house.

EXERCISES ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

XX.

Write out some of the following Substantives:—

Res,	a thing.	Facies,	a face.
Dies,	a day.	Spes,	hope, (no plural.)

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XXI.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

Faciem. Rerum. Diebus. Spe. Dierum. Rei. Faciebus. Diei. Dies mensium. Facie vaccæ. Spe dierum. Noctibus et diebus.

(*With Prepositions.*)

In spe pueri. Res in mensam. Cum faciebus. Ab rebus. Caput sine facie. In re. Sub faciebus. O dies mortis. Pueri sine spe.

XXII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

(*Without Prepositions.*)

To a day. Of fidelity. Things. To hope. By destruction. Days and nights. Of the hope. In the day of anger. By hope of death. To the face of the girl. To destruction of an army. By names of things. By the hope of the farmer.

(*With Prepositions.*)

Under the face. Beyond the day. Concerning the fidelity. From the destruction. O boy without hope. Upon the face of the horse. Upon the horse's face. O things without names. In hope of a weapon. Ice upon the waters. Nights without days.

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XXIII.

EXERCISES ON PROPER NOUNS.

Proper names are declined like Common Nouns, except that they commonly have no Plural form. They must always be written with a capital letter.

Decline some of these following:—

	GEN.	
Roma,	Romæ,	Rome.
Virgilius,	Virgilii,	Virgil.
Carthago,	Carthaginis,	Carthage.
Alexander,	Alexandri,	Alexander.
Athenæ,	Athenarum,	Athens.
Rhodanus,	Rhodani,	The Rhone.
Aquilo,	Aquilonis,	The North Wind.
Lydia,	Lydiæ,	Lydia.
Jupiter,	Jovis,	Jupiter.
Ister,	Istri,	The Danube.

Nom.	Marcus	Tullius	Cicero.
Gen.	Marci	Tullii	Ciceronis.
&c.		&c.	
Nom.	Quintus	Horatius	Flaccus.
Gen.	Quinti	Horatii	Flacci.
&c.		&c.	

XXIV.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

In Carthagine. Virgilio. Rhodane. Per Aquilonem. De Athenis. Ex Jove. Regnum Lydiæ. Trans flumen Istrum. Vita Alexandri. Post mortem Ciceronis. In urbe Romā. Ex epistolis Ciceronis. Ex Ciceronis epistolis. Sub Aquilone. Ad Carthaginem et Athenas. Domus Virgilii poetæ. In Virgilii versibus. Athenæ sub Alexandro. Virgilius vel Cicero.

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XXV.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Out-of Rome. Through the North wind. In Carthage. At the river Rhine. Crœsus, king of Lydia. The poems of Virgil. O Darius. On-account-of the letters of Cæsar. Through Cicero's death. The wounds of Ulysses. From Rome and Venice. Jupiter, the god of heaven. The house and kingdom of Crœsus. In the woods of Gaul. Upon the inhabitants of Britain. Through the islands of Greece.

XXVI.

FORM FOR PARSING SUBSTANTIVES.

Latin.	English.	Dec.	Gen.	Num.	Case.
Venatori . . .	To a hunter .	3d	Mas.	Sing.	Dat.
Cornibus . . .	By horns . . .	4th	Neut.	Plu.	Abl.
Cæsarem . . .	Cæsar	3d	Mas.	Sing.	Acc.

After the same manner write out or Parse the following Substantives.

Formā. Lusui. Carthaginis. Rerum. Foliis. Trans sylvam. Domine. Sub gentibus. Per Aquilonem. Sine spe gregis. Ab poetis Italiæ. Ad regem. Alexandri.

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XXVII.

GENERAL EXERCISES ON THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

Words joined by a hyphen are to be expressed in Latin by one word only.

By-mistake of-names. Pains of-the-head. O ships of-the-sea. Of-pigeons in the groves. Cottages in a wood. An eagle's nest. Discourses in stones. The thunderbolts of-heaven. From Gaul. Boys upon a horse. Beyond the wings of-an-army. Ice upon the rivers. Instead-of the beauty of-peacocks. By a weight of-gold and silver. Across the way of-the-winds. In the number of-the-letters. Concerning the fruit of-virtue. To-the-he-goat of-the-flock. Instead-of the cares of-life. A wound through the shoulder. To-the-fox and the grapes. Out-of Asia into Europe. Through Scipio's brother.

XXVIII.

The arrows from bows. Under the wheels of-the-chariot. Eggs in the nest. Of-the-south wind through the autumn. O year of-signs. With-chains upon the legs. Rivers through the fields. Images under the moon. Of-eyes without light. Waves upon the shore. By-kinds of-verses. To-an-eagle. O-Antony and Cleopatra. Without the kingdom of-Egypt. Upon the grass before the house. Crimes in-the-breast. By-the weight of-the chains. Of-a-people under a king. The hope of-a-traveller. The names of-the-men. Upon Cæsar's sword.

XXIX.

To-fruit under the branches. Of-signs in the sun, moon, and stars. By-the-appearance of-a-frog. Under the eyes of-men. The times of-the-year.

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Wolves instead-of sheep. For-the-causes of-things. By-sports in the water. O-chariot of-the-sun. Under the light of-the-moon. Peace on earth. Wars against the inhabitants of-a-town. Cottages in the country. Houses in the city. Out-of the brothers. By the strength (pl.) of-a-slave. Of-friends or enemies. Without the fidelity of-dogs.

XXX.

Vices of-the-mind. Before the altars of-the-gods. The land of-lions. Through the groves of-oaks. Winter with ice. Huts without inhabitants. Instead-of the Scythians. Beyond Mount Taurus. O virgins and boys. The strength (pl.) of-a-man. By-the-strength (pl.) of-men. The voices of-the-people. The ornament of-kings or queens. The arrows of-fate. In-the-time of-old-age. Part of-the-bards. By-the-image and appearance of-death. At the towers of-kings. By-the-armies of-the-Greeks.

XXXI.

A TABULAR EXERCISE.

Rule five columns, and make a Table of the Case-endings of the five Declensions. Thus:—

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Nom.	-a	-er -us -um	various	-us -u	-es
Gen.	-æ	-i	-is	-ūs	-ei
Dat.	-æ	-o	-i	-ui	-ei
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

And so on through the singular and plural.

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THE VOCABULARY OF SUBSTANTIVES.

A.

Ætna,	Ætna, 1. *f.*
Africa,	Africa, 1. *f.*
Alexander,	Alexander, 2. *m.*
Altar,	Ara, 1. *f.*
Anger,	Ira, 1. *f.*
Ant,	Formica, 1. *f.*
Antony,	Antonius, 2. *m.*
Appearance,	Species, 5. *f.*
Apple,	Pomum, 2. *n.*
Army,	Exercitus, 4. *m.*
Arrow,	Sagitta, 1. *f.*
Asia,	Asia, 1. *f.*
Autumn,	Autumnus, 2. *m.*

B.

Bard,	Vates, vatis, *c.*
Battle,	Prœlium, 2. *n.*
Beard,	Barba, 1. *f.*
Beauty,	Forma, 1. *f.*
Bird,	Avis, avis, *f.*
Bit,	Frenum, 2. *n.*
Boar,	Aper, 2. *m.*
Body,	Corpus, corporis, *n.*
Book,	Liber, 2. *m.*
Bow,	Arcus, 4. *m.*
Boy,	Puer, 2. *m.*
Branch,	Ramus, 2. *m.*
Bridge,	Pons, pontis, *m.*
Britain,	Britannia, 1. *f.*
Breast,	Pectus, pectoris, *n.*
Brother,	Frater, fratris, *m.*
Bull,	Taurus, 2. *m.*

C.

Cæsar,	Cæsar, Cæsaris, *m.*
Care,	Cura, 1. *f.*
Carthage,	Carthago, Carthaginis, *f.*
Cause,	Causa, 1. *f.*
Cerberus,	Cerberus, 2. *m.*
Chain,	Vinculum, 2. *n.*
Chariot,	Currus, 4. *m.*
Cicero,	Cicero, Ciceronis, *m.*
Citizen,	Civis, civis, *c.*
City	Urbs, urbis, *f.*
Cleopatra,	Cleopatra, 1. *f.*
Cloud,	Nubes, nubis, *f.*
Cocytus,	Cocytus, 2. *m.*
Cold,	Frigus, frigoris, *m.*
Cottage,	Casa, 1. *f.*
Country,	Rus, ruris, *n.*
Covetousness,	Avaritia, 1. *f.*
Cow,	Vacca, 1. *f.*
Crime,	Crimen, crimenis, *n.*
Crœsus,	Crœsus, 2. *m.*

D.

Darius,	Darius, 2. *m.*
Daughter,	Filia, 1. *f.*
Day,	Dies, 5. *c.*
Death,	Mors, mortis, *f.*
Delay,	Mora, 1. *f.*
Destruction,	Pernicies, 5. *f.*
Discourse,	Sermo, sermonis, *m.*
Disease,	Morbus, 2. *m.*
Dog,	Canis, canis, *c.*

E.

Eagle,	Aquila, 1. *f.*
Earth,	Terra, 1. *f.*
Egg,	Ovum, 2. *n.*
Egypt,	Ægyptus, 2. *f.*
Enemy,	Hostis, hostis, *c.*
Europe,	Europa, 1. *f.*
Eye,	Oculus, 2. *m.*

F.

Face,	Facies, 5. *f.*
Farmer,	Agricola, 1. *f.*
Fate,	Fatum, 2. *n.*
Father,	Pater, patris, *m.*
Fault,	Culpa, 1. *f.*
Feather,	Pluma, 1. *f.*
Fidelity,	Fides, 5. *f.*

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Field,	Ager, 2. *m.*
Fight,	Pugna, 1. *f.*
Fire,	Ignis, ignis, *m.*
Flame,	Flamma, 1. *f.*
Fleet,	Classis, classis, *f.*
Flock,	Grex, gregis, *m.*
Flower,	Flos, floris, *m.*
Folly,	Stultitia, 1. *f.*
Foot,	Pes, pedis, *m.*
Fork,	Furca, 1. *f.*
Fortune,	Fortuna, 1. *f.*
Fox,	Vulpes, vulpis, *f.*
Friend,	Amicus, 2. *m.*
Frog,	Rana, 1. *f.*
Fruit,	Fructus, 4. *m.*

G.

Garden,	Hortus, 2. *m.*
Gate,	Janua, 1. *f.*
Gaul,	Gallus, 2. *m.*
Girl,	Puella, 1. *f.*
God,	Deus, 2. *m.*
Gold,	Aurum, 2. *n.*
Grape,	Uva, 1. *f.*
Grass,	Gramen, graminis, *n.*
Greece,	Græcia, 1. *f.*
Greek,	Græcus, 2. *m.*
Grove,	Nemus, nemoris, *n.*

H.

Hand,	Manus, 4. *f.*
Harp,	Lyra, 1. *f.*
Harvest,	Messis, messis, *f.*
Head,	Caput, capitis, *n.*
Heaven,	Cœlum, 2. *n.*
He-goat,	Caper, 2. *m.*
Help,	Auxilium, 2. *n.*
Honour,	Honor, honoris, *m.*
Hope,	Spes, 5. *f.*
Horn,	Cornu, 4. *n.*
Horse,	Equus, 2. *m.*
House,	Domus, 4. *f.*
Hunter,	Venator, venatoris, *m.*
Hut,	Taberna, 1. *f.*

I. J. K.

Ice,	Glacies, 5. *f.*
Image,	Imago, imaginis, *f.*
Inhabitant,	Incola, 1. *c.*
Iron,	Ferrum, 2. *n.*
Island,	Insula, 1. *f.*
Joy,	Gaudium, 2. *n.*
Juno,	Juno, Junonis, *f.*
Jupiter,	Jupiter, Jovis, *m.*
Kind,	Genus, generis, *n.*
King,	Rex, regis, *m.*
Kingdom,	Regnum, 2. *n.*
Knee,	Genu, 4. *n.*

L.

Labour,	Labor, laboris, *m.*
Lamb,	Agnus, 2. *m.*
Land,	Ager, 2. *m.*
Law,	Lex, legis, *f.*
Leader,	Dux, ducis, *m.*
Leaf,	Folium, 2. *n.*
Learning,	Doctrina, 1. *f.*
Leg,	Crus, cruris, *n.*
Letter,	Epistola, 1. *f.*
Life,	Vita, 1. *f.*
Light,	Lumen, luminis, *n.*
Lion,	Leo, leonis, *m.*
Love,	Amor, amoris, *m.*

M.

Madness,	Furor, furoris, *m.*
Man,	Homo, hominis, *c.*
A Man,	Vir, 2 *m.*
Master,	Magister, 2. *m.*
Master (of a slave)	Dominus, 2. *m.*
Meadow,	Pratum, 2. *n.*
Mind,	Mens, mentis, *f.*
Misfortune,	Malum, 2. *n.*
Mistake,	Error, erroris, *m.*
Money,	Pecunia, 1. *f.*
Month,	Mensis, mensis, *m.*
Moon,	Luna, 1. *f.*
Mother,	Mater, matris, *f.*
Mountain,	Mons, montis, *m.*
Mouth,	Os, oris, *n.*

N. O.

Name,	Nomen, nominis, *n.*
Nation,	Gens, gentis, *f.*
Nest,	Nidus, 2. *m.*
Night,	Nox, noctis, *f.*

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North-wind,	Aquilo, Aquilonis, *m.*
Nothing,	Nihil.
Number,	Numerus, 2. *m.*
Nymph,	Nympha, 1. *f.*
Oak,	Quercus, 4. *f.*
Old-age,	Senectus, senectutis, *f.*
Ornament,	Decus, decoris, *n.*

P.

Pain,	Dolor, doloris, *m.*
Palace,	Regia, 1. *f.*
Part,	Pars, partis, *f.*
Peace,	Pax, pacis, *f.*
Peacock,	Pavo, pavonis, *m.*
People,	Populus, 2. *m.*
Pigeon,	Columba, 1. *f.*
Pillar,	Columna, 1. *f.*
Plain,	Campus, 2. *m.*
Pleasure,	Voluptas, voluptatis, *f.*
Ploughboy,	Arator, aratoris, *m.*
Poet,	Poeta, 1. *m.*
Pompey,	Pompeius, 2. *m.*
Praise,	Laus, laudis, *f.*
Priam,	Priamus, 2. *m.*

Q. R.

Queen,	Regina, 1. *f.*
Rank,	Ordo, ordinis, *m.*
Result,	Eventus, 4. *m.*
Reward,	Præmium, 2. *n.*
Rhine,	Rhenus, 2. *m.*
River,	Flumen, flumînis, *n.*
Roman,	Romanus, 2. *m.*
Rome,	Roma, 1. *f.*
Rose,	Rosa, 1. *f.*

S.

Sailor,	Navita, 1. *m.*
Scipio,	Scipio, Scipionis, *m.*
Scythian,	Scytha, 1, *c.*
Sea,	Mare, maris, *n.*
Shade,	Umbra, 1. *f.*
Sheep,	Ovis, ovis, *f.*
Shepherd,	Pastor, pastoris, *m.*
Ship,	Navis, navis, *f.*
Shop,	Officina, 1. *f.*
Shore,	Littus, littoris, *n.*
Shoulder,	Humerus, 2. *m.*
Shower,	Imber, imbris, *m.*
Side,	Latus, lateris, *n.*
Sign,	Signum, 2. *n.*
Silver,	Argentum, 2. *n.*
Sister,	Soror, sororis, *f.*
Slave,	Servus, 2. *m.*
Soldier,	Miles, militis, *c.*
Song,	Musa, 1. *f.*
Song,	Carmen, carminis, *n.*
South-wind,	Auster, 2. *m.*
Sport,	Lusus, 4. *m.*
Spring,	Ver, veris, *n.*
Stag,	Cervus, 2. *m.*
Star,	Stella, 1. *f.*
Step,	Gradus, 4. *m.*
Stone,	Lapis, lapidis, *m.*
Strength,	Vis, vis, *f.* (pl. vires).
Study,	Studium, 2. *n.*
Summer,	Æstas, æstatis, *f.*
Sun,	Sol, solis, *m.*
Supper,	Cœna, 1. *f.*
Swan,	Cygnus, 2. *m.*

T.

Table,	Mensa, 1. *f.*
Taurus,	Taurus, 2. *m.*
Tear,	Lacryma, 1. *f.*
Thing,	Res, 5. *f.*
Thunderbolt	Fulmen, fulminis, *n.*
Time,	Tempus, temporis, *n.*
Tongue,	Lingua, 1. *f.*
Tooth,	Dens, dentis, *m.*
Tower,	Turris, turris, *f.*
Town,	Oppidum, 2. *n.*
Traveller,	Viator, viatoris, *m.*
Tree,	Arbor, arboris, *f.*
Troy,	Troja, 1. *f.*

U. V.

Ulysses,	Ulysses, Ulyssis, *m.*
Venice,	Venetiæ, arum, *f.*
Venus,	Venus, Veneris, *f.*
Verse,	Versus, 4. *m.*

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Vice,	Vitium, 2. *n.*
Virgil,	Virgilius, 2. *m.*
Virgin,	Virgo, virginis, *f.*
Virtue,	Virtus, virtutis, *f.*
Voice,	Vox, vocis, *f.*

W. Y.

War,	Bellum, 2. *n.*
Water,	Aqua, 1. *f.*
Wave,	Unda, 1. *f.*
Wave,	Fluctus, 4. *m.*
Way,	Via, 1. *f.*
Weapon,	Telum, 2. *n.*
Weight,	Pondus, ponderis, *n.*
Wheel,	Rota, 1. *f.*
Wind,	Ventus, 2. *m.*
Wing,	Ala, 1. *f.*
Winter,	Hyems, hyemis, *f.*
Wolf,	Lupus, 2. *m.*
Woman,	Mulier, mulieris. *f.*
Wood,	Sylva, 1. *f.*
Word,	Verbum, 2. *n.*
Wound,	Vulnus, vulneris, *n.*
Year,	Annus, 2. *m.*
Young-man,	Juvenis, juvenis, *m.*
Young-one,	Fœtus, 2. *m.*

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EXERCISES

ON

NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

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XXXII.

EXERCISES ON NOUNS ADJECTIVE OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

(*Underline the Nouns Adjective, whether Nouns, Pronouns, or Participles.*)

A bright cloud. My lambs will feed. The house is thine. What is harder than stone, what softer than water? The Roman soldiers. O boy, I hate Persian magnificence. Thy land must-be-left, and pleasing wife. In adverse affairs show yourself brave and stout-hearted. The wise are kings. Beauty is a frail thing; and becomes less every year. Not always do the violets or the opening lilies bloom. So, O beautiful man, hoary hairs will soon come. If I remember, Ælia, you once had four teeth: one cough forced out two, and another forced out two: now, secure, you may cough all the day long; for there is nothing for the third cough to do. Many finish their unhappy life by death. This is my picture, that is thine. A prudent God covers the result of future time in pitchy darkness.

XXXIII.

Write out at full length the following:—

In -us -a -um.		In -er -a -um.	
Durus,	hard.	Asper,	rough.
Gelidus,	cold.	Pulcher,	fair.
Vastus	vast.	Ater,	black.
Bonus,	good.	Piger,	lazy.
Improbus,	wicked.	Liber,	free.

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The Adjective must be put in the same gender, the same number, and the same case as its Substantive.

XXXIV.

Decline, then, the following:—

Nom.	Bonus puer,	a good boy.
Gen.	Boni pueri,	of a good boy.
&c.	&c.	&c.
Nom.	Vastus fluctus,	a vast wave.
Gen.	Vasti fluctūs,	of a vast wave.
&c.	&c.	&c.
Nom.	Improba mulier,	a wicked woman.
Gen.	Improbæ mulieris,	of a wicked woman.
&c.	&c.	&c.
Nom.	Piger homo,	a lazy man.
Gen.	Pigri hominis,	of a lazy man
&c.	&c.	&c.
Nom.	Gelidum nemus,	a cool grove.
Gen.	Gelidi nemoris,	of a cool grove.
&c.	&c.	&c.

XXXV.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

In vasto fluctu. Bone puer. Ante pigrum hominem. Gelidis nemoribus. Bonorum hominum. Gelido fluctui. Ad mulierem improbam. Filius pigri hominis. Domus bonæ mulieris. Sub asperis fluctibus. Cum libero homine. In atrum nemus. Caput pulchræ puellæ. In asperis nemoribus. Trans vasta regna. Fluctus in mari aspero. O gelida nox. Mors bonorum hominum. In gelidis fluctibus maris. Ex pulchrā Carthagine.

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XXXVI.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Of-a-vast garden. To-a-fair flower. O-vain Cæsar. Into a beautiful flock. Hostile nations. By-a-true tear. Without a black wound. Upon a high mountain. Beyond the deep-blue sea. Of-good-hope. Beyond the deep rivers of-Asia. O-swift winds. Of-weary travellers. Under the thick shade of-an-oak. By-a-hard death. The white clouds in heaven. Through the weary farmers. Out-of great misfortunes. The free life of-shepherds. Without any hope of-pleasure. Of-fair Cleopatra.

XXXVII.

ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

Write out some of the following:—

In -is -e		In -or -us	
Brevis,	short.	Melior,	better.
Mollis,	soft.	Major,	greater.
Utilis,	useful.	Pejor,	worse.
Dulcis,	sweet.	Pulchrior,	fairer.
Levis,	light.	Albior,	whiter.

XXXVIII.

Write out at length:—

Nom.	Nobilis pax	a noble peace.
Gen.	Nobilis pacis	of a noble peace.
Nom.	Fidelis servus	a faithful slave.
Gen.	Fidelis servi	of a faithful slave.
Nom.	Triste vulnus	a sad wound.
Gen.	Tristis vulneris	of a sad wound.

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Nom.	Dulce præmium	the sweet reward.
Gen.	Dulcis præmii	of the sweet reward.
Nom.	Melior flamma	a better flame.
Gen.	Melioris flammæ	of a better flame.
Nom.	Majus regnum	a greater kingdom.
Gen.	Majoris regni	of a greater kingdom.

XXXIX.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Brevi paci. Dulcia præmia. In tristibus vulneribus. Nobiliore morte. Sub levi nube. Fidelibus pueris. Utilium rerum. Pro molli pace. Per tristem reginam. Melius regnum. Sine meliore poetā. In sylvis Italiæ dulcis. Fidelis serve. Dulces agni. Trans tristes flammas. Nobiliore vulnere. In molli aquā. Rex fidelium agricolarum. Per mortem Alexandri nobilis. Cum dulcibus præmiis virtutis.

XL.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Of-the faithful mother. In-a-short way. Sad delays. To-soft grass. By-useful books. Light weights. Concerning the sweet pigeon. A slender leg. In-sad pain. For-faithful dogs. O-short life. Through a short letter. To-noble and good boys. A night sad and long. Through the whole mountain. Beyond all the mountains. Upon all wicked men. To-a-chariot small and light. O heavy gold. By-lofty-columns. By-a-better step.

XLI.

ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Write out the following:—

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Aud-ax-acis,	bold.	Vel-ox-ocis,	swift.
Vet-us-eris,	old.	Paup-er-eris,	poor.
Div-es-itis,	rich.	Fel-ix-icis,	happy.
Aman-s-tis,	loving.	Ingen-s-tis,	huge.

XLII.

Write out at length :—

Nom.	Audax vir,	a bold man.
Gen.	Audacis viri,	of a bold man.
Nom.	Felix regnum,	a happy kingdom.
Gen.	Felicis regni,	of a happy kingdom.
Nom.	Vetus sylva,	an old wood.
Gen.	Veteris sylvæ,	of an old wood.
Nom.	Velox Apollo,	swift Apollo.
Gen.	Velocis Apollinis,	of swift Apollo.

XLIII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Audacis Cæsaris. Felice morte. Pauperum agricolarum. Velocibus ventis. Audax lupe. Divite templo. Trans ingentes montes. Sub divite terrā. De puero amante. Veteres equi. Veteris arboris. In Ægypto felici. Per mortem velocem. In templum ingens et dives. Amicorum amantium. Filii pauperum (hominum). Felici tempore anni. Diviti Crœso. Amantes puellæ. Ad pauperem mulierem. In opere ingenti.

XLIV.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

A happy day. A happy word. To-a loving-woman. With-a-huge stone. Under a powerful leader. O-rich Crœsus. In an old city. The huts of-the poor (men). Through the love of-bold deeds. Swift stags and horses. O wise poets. The cottage

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of-a-poor man. Under the huge shade of-boughs. O-fierce wolf. For-happy times. Of-an old wood. By-the-teeth of-fierce lions. Beyond the rich kingdoms of-Asia. Upon the head of-a-swift horse. Houses rich or poor. O happy bard. Of-a-bold face.

XLV.

EXERCISES ON THE DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES.

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
Positive	Durus,	Dura,	Durum,	hard.
Compar.	Durior,	Durior,	Durius,	harder.
Positive	Tristis,	Tristis,	Triste,	sad.
Compar.	Tristior,	Tristior,	Tristius,	sadder.

In the same manner write out the Comparatives of

Altus,	high.	Albus,	white.
Mollis,	soft.	Formosus,	beautiful.
Antiquus,	ancient.	Tristis,	sad.
Felix,	happy.	Longus,	long.
Dulcis,	sweet.	Crudelis,	cruel.
Ferox,	fierce.	Nobilis,	noble.
Pallidus,	pale.	Sapiens,	wise.

XLVI.

	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	
Positive	Longus,	Longa,	Longum,	long.
Superl.	Longissimus,	Longissima,	Longissimum,	longest.
Positive	Felix,	Felix,	Felix,	happy.
Superl.	Felicissimus,	Felicissima,	Felicissimum,	happiest.

In a similar manner write out the Superlatives of

Altus,	high.	Dulcis,	sweet.
Novus,	new.	Longus,	long.
Viridis,	green.	Fidelis,	faithful.
Audax,	bold.	Placidus,	calm.
Potens,	powerful.	Crudelis,	cruel.
Superbus,	proud.	Turpis,	disgraceful.

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XLVII.

Compare the following Adjectives, thus:—

POS.	COMP.	SUPER.
Longus,	Longior,	Longissimus.
Niger,	Nigrior,	Nigerrimus.

Brevis.	Celeber.	Candidus.	Viridis.
Sævus,	Prosper.	Asper.	Acer.
Crudelis,	Durus.	Notus.	Altus.
	Fortis.	Felix.	

XLVIII.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Malus,	bad.	Magnus,	great.
Similis,	like.	Humilis,	humble.
Parvus,	little.	Bonus,	good.
Vetus,	old.	Superus,	high.
Multus,	much.	Facilis,	easy.
Inferus,	low.	Idoneus,	fit.

XLIX.

GENERAL EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES.

A hard stone. A harder stone. The hardest stone. A long day. A longer day. The longest day. The horrid wound. The more horrid wound. A most horrid wound. A brighter eye. To-a-brighter eye. The whitest egg. Of-a-beautiful face. With-a-swifter arrow. To-a-most faithful slave. To-a-human head. By-a-beautiful woman. Upon various feathers. With a softer flower. By-my-father. By-thy mother. To-his brother. By-wise poets. Into long ways. In the whole night.

L.

By-the-sweet gifts of-peace. For-new wars. A very-short peace. Vain appearances. A greater reward. Of-a-sharp tooth. New names. Out-of happier times. Out-of the full breast. Among pleasant tables. Of-vaster waves. By-a-huge pillar.

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To-the-swiftest rivers. To-a day very-long and very-pleasant. By our friends. With-longer hope. Sad wars. Without any enemies. Under another sun. A braver soldier. Under the best king. Through the whole day. Of-the-thick woods. In a sweet nest.

LI.

O-beautiful flock. O fierce wolf. The shining stars. Of-a-more-ancient nation. Of-a-great house. To-the-white swan. Without the least signs. Of-no cause. By-a-holy death. In the fairest meadows. Out-of the blackest night. Across the deep-blue waters of-the-great sea. Before a small cottage. In one month. In-the-number of-true poets. Horses of swifter step. More-pleasant meadows beyond the deep rivers. Of-many nations and of-many towns. Of-true joy. To-a-less reward. The tears of-true virtue.

LII.

In-the-very-pleasant country. With-a-full horn. In-two battles. More-powerful kingdoms. By-a-foolish woman. Swift wheels. Of-a-safer life. The most-fearful hunter. Shorter days or longer nights. With-three chains. The head of-a-greedy fox. A king most-powerful. By-easier ways. Of-one eye. By another flame. At the very-pleasant islands of-Greece. For-the-most-worthy soldiers. Through all the care of a-good God. All the times of-the-year. By-the-soft flowers of-the-fields and the gardens. Concerning cold death. With a cause more-just.

LIII.

Of-doubtful images. Beyond the lofty heaven. O most-foolish man. Instead-of a true mind. Whiter roses. With-the fullest honours. Through

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a more-holy wood. The bravest soldiers of-thy army. Blacker clouds. Crimes the most-horrid. The safe life of-a-happy farmer. Heaven's shining stars. Upon the thick ranks of-enemies. Before a queen more-just. The sad image of-death before our eyes. Into my mind. By-thy-great virtues. Against a most-faithful slave. In-the-time of a-greedy king. By-the doubtful hope of-the-year. Through seven kings.

LIV.

A wintry shower from the high mountains. O easy mind of-the-poet. The love of-honourable praise. After the times of-taken Troy. In-prosperous things. With-a-sparing hand. Through the many mistakes of-human life. Without any strength. The best day of-my life. The greatest part of-bards. O fair Venus. Most cities of-Greece. By-the-two Scipios. In both parts. O my sweet ornament. All the flock. Upon the unfledged young ones. Carthage, a city great and rich. Among a hundred wise (men). Either thy sister or mine. By-a-folly, both great and old.

LV.

The word that follows a Comparative is put in the Ablative Case, if quām (than) is not used, thus:—

Better than-his brother. Melior fratre suo.

Whiter than-silver. Shorter than-life. More powerful than-the-king. Swifter than-my arrow. More pleasant than-the-vast sea. Better than-my sisters. More greedy than-cold death. Men worse than (their)-fathers. More horrid than-the-thunder-bolt of-Jupiter. Longer than-my life. Days longer than-the nights. Sweeter than-a-great reward. Softer than-the-green grass. A stone harder than-cold water. A rock more-huge than-Ætna. A leader more-brave than-Cæsar. A city fairer than-Carthage.

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LVI.

A PARSING EXERCISE.

Adjectives.	No of Terminations.	Degree.	Gender.	Num.	Case.
Meliori	2	Comp.	Com.	Sing.	Dat.
Durissimā	3	Super.	Fem.	Sing.	Abl.

In the same way parse, or write out the following Adjectives.

Tristi vitæ. Digniorem virum. Humani capitis. Vanas lacrymas. Velocissimo vento. Per jucundas sylvas. Formosissime anne. In majoribus bellis. Antiquioris urbis. Meliora tempora. Potens regnum. Sui fratris felici memoriæ. Sub leviore pondere. Servum fidelissimum. Urbs pulcherrima. Per dies longiores. Breviorem viam. Duobus prælis. Alexander magnus. Boni (homines). Minora præmia.

A VOCABULARY OF ADJECTIVES.

All,	Omnis.	Cheap,	Vilis.
Ancient,	Antiquus.	Crooked,	Curvus.
Another,	Alius.	Cruel,	Crudelis.
Any,	Ullus.	Damp,	Humidus.
Bad,	Malus.	Dead,	Mortuus.
Base,	Turpis.	Deep,	Altus.
Beautiful,	Formosus.	Deep-blue,	Cæruleus.
Black,	Niger, Ater.	Doubtful,	Dubius.
Bold,	Audax.	Each,	Quisque.
Both,	Ambo.	Easy,	Facilis.
Brave,	Fortis.	Every,	Quisque.
Bright,	Lucidus.	Fair,	Pulcher.
Cold,	Frigidus.	Faithful,	Fidelis.
Cool,	Gelidus.	Fearful,	Timidus.

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Few,	Paucus.
Fierce,	Ferox.
Foolish,	Stultus.
Free,	Liber.
Full,	Plenus.
Golden,	Aureus.
Good,	Bonus.
Great,	Magnus.
Greedy,	Avidus.
Green,	Viridis.
Happy,	Felix, felicis.
Hard,	Durus.
Heavy,	Gravis.
High,	Altus.
His,	Suus.
Holy,	Sanctus.
Horrid,	Horridus.
Honourable,	Honestus.
Hostile,	Inimicus.
Huge,	Ingens, ingentis.
Human,	Humanus.
Idle,	Ignavus.
Just,	Justus.
Light,	Levis.
Like,	Similis.
Little,	Parvus.
Lofty,	Sublimis.
Long,	Longus.
Loving,	Amans, amantis.
Many,	Multus.
My,	Meus.
Most,	Plurimus.
New,	Novus.
No,	Nullus.
Noble,	Nobilis.
Old,	Vetus, veteris.
One,	Unus.
Other,	Alter.
Our,	Noster.
Pale,	Pallidus.
Pleasant,	Jucundus.
Poor,	Pauper, pauperis.
Powerful,	Potens, potentis.
Prosperous,	Secundus.
Rich,	Dives, divitis.
Rough,	Asper.
Sacred,	Sacer.
Sad,	Tristis.
Safe,	Intus.
Sharp,	Acer.
Shining,	Nitens, nitentis.
Short,	Brevis.
Slender,	Gracilis.
Small,	Parvus.
Soft,	Mollis.
Sparing,	Parcus.
Sweet,	Dulcis.
Swift,	Velox, velocis.
Swelling,	Tumidus.
Their,	Suus.
Thick,	Densus.
Thy,	Tuus.
True,	Verus.
Uncertain,	Incertus.
Unfledged,	Implumis.
Useful,	Utilis.
Vain,	Vanus.
Various,	Varius.
Vast,	Vastus.
Weary,	Fessus.
Whole,	Totus.
White,	Albus.
Wintry,	Hybernus.
Wise.	Sapiens, sapientis.
Worthy,	Dignus.
Wretched,	Miser.
Your,	Vester.

LVII.

EXERCISES ON PRONOUNS.

(*Underline the Pronouns.*)

When Cæsar had received this, he wrote back, "I came, I saw, and I conquered. Take ye those things away within; and, Sosia, come thou hither; I wish

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to speak with thee. What is it? Now, I believe her to be wicked, and myself wretched. What is that which you say? Will you hide from your fellow-men their advantage? They threw themselves at his feet. My mind incites me to sing. Of which things we have these great signs. I tell you that they did it. Will ye go of your own accord into that city?

LVIII.

Write out, with the English, the following:—

Tu,	thou.	Sui,	of himself.
Hic,	this.	Is,	that.
Ille,	he.	Qui,	who.
Ego,	I.	Idem,	the same,
Meus,	my.	Quis?	who? what?

LIX.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Tibi. Cujus. Eorum. Mihi. Ad te. Ante se. De his. Sub hoc sole. Ab eo. Trans hos montes. O mi puer. Cujus liber. Sub meo capite. Ex vobis. De se. Per me. Ea bona puella. Sub eodem magistro. Quibus epistolis. Quod regnum. Eā nocte. Iis temporibus. Ad me. Inter nos. Ejus liber. Cui. Huic. Nobis.

LX.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Of-you. From-us. To-himself. O-my master. Under that shade. Upon this stone. To-me. In the same nest. In what meadows? Of-thee. Through his eye. To-thee. Under that bridge. For-him. Of-them. In the same chariot. Of-that thing. Of-us. His tooth. O thou. The same good woman. In-which wars? From-that time. To-whom. Of-

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this ship. Upon themselves. Of-me. Whose death. We. Ye. Through those nations. Of-you. Out-of those years of-life.

LXI.

FORM FOR PARSING PRONOUNS.

Latin.	English.	Kind.	Person.	Gender.	Numb.	Case.
Tibi	To thee	Personal	2d	Common	Sing.	Dat.
Cujus	Of whom	Relative	3d	Common	Sing.	Gen.
Eorum	Of those	Demonst.	3d	Mas.	Plu.	Gen.

In this way write out or parse all the pronouns in Ex. (LIX.)

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EXERCISES ON VERBS.

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EXERCISES ON VERBS.

LXII.

WRITE out the following exercise, and underline the Verbs:—

Our years glide away. Autumn gives apples. The sweet spring affords flowers. Now stay those tears. I desire to-see you. Remember in difficult circumstances to keep your mind. At that time I was able to do nothing but weep. I have no reason to blame old age. In school a boy will see many things to be approved and to be blamed. To-morrow is too late. Live to-day. I believe him to be ruined whose modesty is lost. We shall be happy when we have left the body. It behoved us to tarry there. We all must tread the paths of fate, and ever shakes the mortal urn; whose lot must launch us soon or late, in Charon's boat, ah! never to return.

LXIII.

Underline the Actives; doubly underline the Passives.

I feared. They did love. Ye were struck. To know. Having fought. They came to Rome. Virtue can not be lost. A horse was used by the man. Cæsar was accounted very brave. The wicked shall be punished. Time has fled. The grapes were hanging. The tree is shaken by winds. The enemies may be conquered. A wolf and a lamb came together. The houses might be built. Verses will have been written. They said the Romans were

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conquered. You are praised by some, but others blame you. He led a multitude, but they were all destroyed, as I said before.

LXIV.

(*Continued.*)

Pouring water out, it perishes. He should be told that his father is coming. Having been permitted to place the pillar, they were departing. Thou wilt reckon many friends if fortune smiles. Let winter come and they will not be found. They dared not to begin 'till the ambassadors were brought. When the waters are disturbed by winds, sometimes they sink, sometimes they rise. The stag always was driving the horse from the meadow, till the latter asked a man to help him, and received a bridle. But when the stag was driven away, he could not drive the man from his back. So a man, if liberty be lost once, will be-a-slave for ever, and will ever have him for a master whose aid was asked.

LXV.

Write out the following, and put T. over Transitive Verbs; Int. over Intransitive Verbs; and Dep. over Deponent Verbs.

All the Verbs, under the letters, A, B, G, R, T, in the vocabulary of Verbs.

LXVI.

Put over each Verb its proper Mood and Tense.

We-may-have-loved. They-did-love. We-shall-carry. To-have-come. Let-us-sing. We-are-taught. Cæsar fell in the senate-house. Ye-had-flown. I-judge. We-might-write. Ye-shall-have-praised. About-to-run. Time flies. The man was-sent. He

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running would-hasten. Let-us-be-ruled. Shall-we-go? They have-sent to Rome. Thou hadst-been-met. When Solon was-asked why he had-not-punished the man who might-kill his father, he said, "I did-not-think that any one would-do that." O ye, who have virtue, put away complaints.

LXVII.

(*Continued.*)

Cyrus dying, said this, "Think not, my sons, that when I shall-have-departed, I shall-be nowhere at all. For while I was with you, ye saw not my mind, but ye knew it to exist by those things which I did. Then believe it to be the same, though ye shall-see it no longer." Scipio had-come to a poet's house; and a slave told him that the poet was not at home. But Scipio knew that he was at home. So he went away. Soon after the same poet came to visit Scipio; when Scipio himself shouted out, "I am not at home." Says the poet, "What! do I not hear your voice?" "Thou art a saucy man," says Scipio; "I believed your slave, you will not believe me."

LXVIII.

Repeat or write out in English through all the persons, the various Tenses of the following Verbs. All the signs of the Latin Tenses must be put in.

I love. I advise. I rule. I hear. I am loved. I am advised. I am ruled. I am heard.

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LXIX.

EXERCISES ON THE VERB "SUM."

Latin.	English.	Mood.	Tense.	Number.	Person.
Estis	Ye are	Indic.	Pres.	Plur.	2
Simus	We can be	Poten.	Pres.	Plur.	1
Fuerat	He had been	Indic.	Pluperf.	Sing.	3
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

In the same way write out the following:—

Sit. Essem. Fueras. Erunt. Erant. Fuissetis. Sunt. Eramus. Fuistis. Essetis. Fore. Es. Sunto. Erimus. Fuēre. Foret. Esset. Sum. Fuerit. Essetis. Futurus. Estote. Futurum-esse. Est. Fui. Eratis. Fuissemus. Eritis. Fuerat.

LXX.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

He-is. We-were. I-have-been. They-have-been. Let-us-be. To-be. We-might-have-been. There-is. There-might-be. To-have-been. Let-them-be. Ye-might-be. About-to-be. We-are. They-will-be. To-be-about-to-be. Thou-wast. Thou wast. He has-been. She may-be. They might-have-been. We-shall-be kings. They-are good (men). We had-been great. Thou-hast-been sad. Ye-have-been wise. Ye-were shepherds. They have-been cruel. I could-be great.

LXXI.

The gardens were. War will-be. Wars will-be. There-will-be wars. I am a shepherd. Fires might-have-been. The fruits were under the branches. Let-them-be fathers. The breast might-be. Verses

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are. The boys will-be in the city. Signs may-have-been in the sun, in the moon, and in the stars. The weary shepherds were under the shade. The farmer's daughter was before the gate. The king's honour is in virtue. There-had-been a war of-nations. Be-thou wise. Be-ye wise.

LXXII.

Horses are swift. The thing is true. Wars are cruel. Time will-be short. We are sailors. I am a-man. I am not (non) an inhabitant of-the-mountain. The meadows may-have-been green. He-will-be a better boy. The house can-be great. The house was the greatest in the whole city. The best lamb of-the-flock is mine. Carthage was very-great. O-friends, be-ye faithful. O-girl, thou-art foolish. The kingdom was both great and powerful. The woman might-be worthy. Thy rewards will-be great. The branches may-be thick. Thy name is new.

LXXIII.

My hope shall-be in heaven. The slave's fidelity has-been very-great. I might-have-been most-timid. Human life may-be short. The ways have-been many. A day about-to-be shining. Let songs be good. There-was another way through the mountains. The weight will-have-been greater. Under a good king life is easy. The kingdom would-have-been more-happy, and the people more-just. The nights have-been cold. The city of-that island is ancient. The nations had-been worthy. My hands are weary. The supper will-be very-long. Shining are the stars in heaven. The shepherd in the fields will-be happy. Safe were the flocks of-sheep.

LXXIV.

The fierce wolves are dead, and my dogs have-been faithful. His head was hard, thy (head) is harder,

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and the horse's head is the hardest. Thunderbolts are swifter than-the-winds. Water is softer than-stones, stones than-iron. The words of-God are most-true. Our pleasure might-be greater than-your (pleasure). She is fairer than-the-white rose. I-have both been and will-be thy true friend. Heaven is higher than-the-earth. The sign of-my hand shall-be in the battle, my name in the song of-bards.

LXXV.

Beautiful have-been the appearances of-flowers. His misfortune had-been greater than-(his) crime. His misfortunes may-be greater than-(his) crimes. Ye all would-have-been without any hope of-life. All the bridges were ancient, and the city without inhabitant. I will-be more-just than-thy father. Very-short are the pains of-death. Small have-been the rewards of-bards. This boy is more-greedy than-that (boy). The way which is short will-be sweet. The days which were longer are shorter. The palace of-the-sun was high with-lofty pillars. God who is great. The kingdom which had-been vast. In what wars had-he-been? Whose death was sad?

LXXVI.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Write out at length, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of	Laud-o	-avi	-atum,	to praise.
Inf. —	Pugn-o	-avi	-atum,	to fight.
Imp. —	Voc-o	-avi	-atum,	to call.
Pot. —	Do	Dedi	Datum,	to give.
Ind. —	Sto	Steti	Statum,	to stand.
Imp. —	Mut-o	-avi	-atum,	to change.
Pot. —	Seco	Secui	Sectum,	to cut.

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LXXVII.

	Indic.	Imp.	Poten.	Infin.	Partic.
Present	Amo	Ama	Amem	Amare	Amans
Imperf.	Amabam		Amarem		
Perf.	Amavi		Amaverim	Amavisse	
Pluper.	Amaveram		Amavissem		
Future	Amabo		Amavero	Amaturum-esse	Amaturus
	Gerunds, Amand-i -o -um.			Supines, Amat-um -u.	

In a tabular form similar to the above write out—

Voc-o	-avi	-atum,	to call.
Proper-o	-avi	-atum,	to hasten.
Æstim-o	-avi	-atum,	to value.
Mut-o	-avi	-atum,	to change.
Do	Dedi	Datum,	to give.
Sto	Steti	Statum,	to stand.
Seco	Secui	Sectum,	to cut.

LXXVIII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Amant. Ament. Dabimus. Propera. Stetisse. Æstimavisti. Vocaremus. Dent. Mutabunt. Stabis. Vocans. Amatum. Pugnare. Pugnaremus. Laudaveras. Secueras. Properes. Dedisti. Mutavissemus. Stetēre. Vocanto. Amaturus. Sectum. Propero. Mutare. Æstimans. Ego dabam. Tu vocares. Ille pugnaverit. Nos steteramus. Vos secabitis. Illi mutant. Pueri darent. Poetæ mutabunt. Equi stant. Lupus pugnet. Homines amavissent. Vos laudavistis. Boni reges pugnavissent. Magnus sol dabit. Ille amato. Illa amato.

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LXXIX.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

I-was-fighting. Thou-callest. He-has-stood. We-have-hastened. Ye-shall-count. They-might-give. He-may-have-hoped. Ye-forbid. Counting. To-shake. Keeping. Let-them-forbid. To-have-ploughed. Of-carrying. To-be-about-to-call. Let-us-praise. I-am-counting. The law stands. Soldiers will-count. God has-given. The happy farmer will-have-ploughed. Dogs bark. She will-have-given. They had-forbidden. He has-shown. The fierce lions will-carry. Ye may-hasten. An old wood was-standing. Sweet peace appeased.

LXXX.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Write out at length, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of		Laudor,	I am praised.
Pot.	—	Vocor,	I am called.
Inf.	—	Mutor,	I am changed.
Imp.	—	Amor,	I am loved.
Imp.	—	Placor,	I am appeased.
Ind.	—	Vocor,	I am called.

LXXXI.

	Ind.	Imp.	Pot.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	Amor	Amare	Amer	Amari	Amatus
Imp.	Amabar		Amarer		
Perf.	Amatus { sum / *vel* / fui		Amatus { sim / *vel* / fuerim	Amatum { esse / *vel* / fuisse	
Plup.	Amatus { eram *vel* / fueram		Amatus { essem *vel* / fuissem		
Fut.	Amabor		Amatus { ero *vel* / fuero	Amatum iri	Amandus

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Write out in a similar form—

Vocor,	I am called.
Servor,	I am kept.
Portor,	I am carried.
Ornor,	I am adorned.
Rogor,	I am asked.
Mutor,	I am changed.

LXXXII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Vocaris. Amaretur. Portatus-sum. Rogandus. Servabimini. Æstimare. Mutemur. Ornari. Vocaremur. Amati-simus. Portabamini. Rogatum-iri. Vocati-sunt. Æstimatus-fueram. Vocatus. Pater amabatur. Illi mutantur. Fratres æstimabuntur. Poetæ ornantur. Cæsar servatus-est. Rex bonus amatur. Nos vocaremur. Portandus. Forma laudetur. Vos mutabimini. Illi laudantor. Libri boni servati-erunt. Rex placatus-est. Regina placata-est. Regnum servatum-est.

LXXXIII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Thou-art-loved. He-was-called. We-shall-be-shaken. They-have-been-counted. Being-given. Let-him-be-judged. Ye-were-praised. We-are-valued. To-be-carried. They-might-be-kept. To-have-been-given. Thou-shalt-be-adorned. He-might-have-been-thought. Lambs are-carried. Cæsar was-called. The citizens will-have-been-appeased. The cow has-been-praised. The bad woman had-been judged. Rewards shall-be-given. Let-them-be-valued. Let sisters be-loved.

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LXXXIV.

ACTIVES AND PASSIVES.

The brave soldiers fight. I was-praised; my brother was-blamed. All (men) will-be-changed. The citizens did-fight. Anger has-been-appeased. Swift birds may-fly. The swelling seas are-changed. Pompey will-fight. Thy brother would-labour. Cicero was-valued. Good kings give. Cæsar thought. Powerful nations had-fought. Ye-will-be-avoided. The green field has-been-ploughed. The city will-have-been-named. The trees might-have-been-adorned. Let the Romans fight. Let faithful friends be-loved. About-to-praise. To-have-avoided. To-have-been-avoided. Being-commanded.

Milites pugnabunt. Milites-ne pugnabunt? Leges datæ sunt. Leges-ne datæ sunt? The king is-loved. Is the king loved? The city will-have-been-kept. Will the city have-been-kept?

LXXXV.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Write out with the English the—

Ind. mood of	Doc-eo	-ui	-tum,	to teach.
Imp. —	Ten-eo	-ui	-tum,	to hold.
Inf. —	Hab-eo	-ui	-itum,	to have.
Pot. —	Jac-eo	-ui	-tum,	to lie.
Ind. —	Jubeo	Jussi	Jussum,	to order.
Ind. —	Mordeo	Momordi	Morsum,	to bite.

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LXXXVI.

Write out the following verbs in a tabular form, see Ex. (LXXVII.) :—

Ten-eo	-ui	-tum,	to hold.
Doc-eo	-ui	-tum,	to teach.
Man-eo	-si	-sum,	to tarry.
Jubeo	Jussi	Jussum,	to order.
Augeo	Auxi	Auctum,	to increase.
Video	Vidi	Visum,	to see.
Moveo	Movi	Motum,	to move.

LXXXVII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Monemus. Docet. Jubebit. Jubebat. Auxi. Mansissemus. Docueris. Vidistis. Movere. Jusseramus. Visurus. Docendi. Nos mansissemus. Illi monuerant. Vidisse. Magister docuit. Poeta movebat. Jubeto. Augens. Frater et soror manent. Motum. Docento. Canes momordissent. Cæsar haberet. Ego tenuero. Docturus. Illi habento. Patres habento. Filius manebit. Filius-ne manebit?

LXXXVIII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

We-advise. They-did-teach. Thou-hast-moved. We-shall-have-been-seen. Let-them-tarry. I-increase. He-has-held. The great king might-see. Frightening. Let-them-bite. Boys have-feared. To-have-seen. Of-advising. Alexander would-have-ordered. The eyes may-see. The fierce wolves will-have-bitten. The farmers might-hold. Cows will-fear. Thou-practisest. O king, thou-hast-held. Ordering. Let-the-enemies teach. Misfortune did-increase. Did misfortune increase?

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LXXXIX.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Write out at length, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of		Doceor	Doctus,	I am taught.
Imp.	—	Moneor	Monitus,	I am advised.
Inf.	—	Teneor	Tentus,	I am held.
Pot.	—	Jubeor	Jussus,	I am ordered.
Ind.	—	Videor	Visus,	I am seen.
Pot.	—	Terreor	Territus,	I am frightened.

XC.

Write out in a tabular form (Ex. LXXXI.) :—

Augeor	Auctus,	I am increased.
Videor	Visus,	I am seen.
Doceor	Doctus,	I am taught.
Mordeor	Morsus,	I am bitten.
Teneor	Tentus,	I am held.

XCI.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Monetur. Docebamur. Visi-sunt. Morsus-eram. Videretur. Moneri. Doceantur. Tenetur. Jubentor. Auctus. Jussi-essent. Monitum-esse. Docti-erant. Teneare. Pueri docebuntur. Augeretur. Morsi-fuerant. Monemini. Tenendus. Visum-iri. Rex visus-erit. Regina visa-erit. Regnum auctum-est. Pompeius et Cæsar tenebuntur. Illi territi-erant. Flamma videator. Jussus. Sol et luna et stellæ videantur. Augetur. Augetur-ne?

XCII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Thou-art-advised. We-were-ordered. They-have-been-taught. We-shall-be-frightened. They-may-be-afforded. I-had been-held. To-have-been-taught.

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Being-ordered. Let-him-be-bitten. Ye-might-be-moved. Thou-wilt-be-feared. A wolf was-seen. Bad boys will-be-frightened. The slaves might-have-been-ordered. The girl was-taught. Heavy stones are-moved. A great ship has-been-seen. His learning has-been-increased. The stars will-have-been-seen. A house to-be-increased (part). Let Alexander be-feared. Let the Romans be-advised. Will-he-be-taught?

XCIII.

ACTIVES AND PASSIVES.

Ye-are-taught. They-did-practise. The men may-hold. We-shall-tarry. Virtues were-practised. The eyes have-seen. About-to-move. Death might-frighten. Labour has-taught. Be-thou-advised. Rome had-been-increased. Idle (men) will-be-frightened. A swifter destruction has-been-ordered. The whitest dog had-bitten. Was-he-tarrying. Will lofty Rome be-moved? Money will-have-been-increased. Eagles had-been-seen. The gods have-held. My brothers have-been-advised. Thy sisters would-have-been-ordered. Let bad (women) be-taught. Has the father of-the-gods laughed? To-have-tarried. To-be-about-to-laugh. Sharp diseases have-been-increased. A more-sacred house may-have-been-moved.

XCIV.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Write out, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of	Lego	Lexi	Lectum,	to read.
Pot. —	Scribo	Scripsi	Scriptum,	to write.
Imp. —	Vinco	Vici	Victum,	to conquer.
Ind. —	Ago	Egi	Actum,	to drive.
Inf. —	Cado	Cecidi	Casum,	to fall.
Pot. —	Cresco	Crevi	Cretum,	to grow.

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XCV.

Write out in a tabular form (Ex. LXXVII.):—

Lego	Lexi	Lectum,	to read.
Cano	Cecini	Cantum,	to sing.
Traho	Traxi	Tractum,	to draw.
Curro	Cucurri	Cursum,	to run.
Frango	Fregi	Fractum,	to break.
Mitto	Misi	Missum,	to send.
Facio	Feci	Factum,	to make.
Capio	Cepi	Captum,	to take.
Vivo	Vixi	Victum,	to live.

XCVI.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Legimus. Vixisti. Cucurreram. Trahet. Regito. Currebatis. Cecinisse. Frangens. Crescat. Agere. Egerit. Nos misimus. Ille fregisset. Missum. Trahes. Victu. Mittito. Vicissemus. Scribant. Cecideramus. Equi currunt. Pueri legant. Puellæ legunto. Nubes trahant. Acturus. Faciens. Traxisset. Crevisti. Leones vicerint. Poeta scribebat. Virtus vincet. Pastores canerent. Epistolæ fecissent. Frangens. Capturum-esse. Boni milites vicerint. Cæsar-ne vivet?

XCVII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

I-shall-rule. Thou-hast-written. We-might-conquer. Let-him-send. They did-rise. I have-carried-on. Leaving. Thou wilt-say. We would-have-conquered. They have-driven. The enemies might-draw. Alexander did-conquer. About-to-take. Thy hands have-touched. Cæsar had-written. Carthage

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fell. A king about-to-rule. Many years had-fled. Let sweet peace make. About-to-send. Swift horses were-running. To-have-sung. He-will-place. Will-he-place? Has-not the bird sung?

XCVIII.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Write out, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of		Vincor	Victus,	I am conquered.
Inf.	—	Trahor	Tractus,	I am drawn.
Pot.	—	Dicor	Dictus,	I am said.
Imp.	—	Spernor	Spretus,	I am despised.
Ind.	—	Mittor	Missus,	I am sent.
Inf.	—	Jungor	Junctus,	I am joined.
Pot.	—	Trahor	Tractus,	I am drawn.

XCIX.

Write out in a tabular form (Ex. LXXXI.):—

Capior	Captus,	I am taken.
Mittor	Missus,	I am sent.
Ducor	Ductus,	I am lead.
Trahor	Tractus,	I am drawn.
Ponor	Positus,	I am put.
Vincor	Victus,	I am conquered.

C.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Regĕres. Vincitur. Regēris. Dicebamur. Regare. Missus-est. Spernētur. Traherer. Jungi. Ponamur. Ducti-erimus. Captus. Mittentur. Dicti-sunt. Trahimini. Vincuntur. Spreti-fuistis. Po-

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nendus. Reguntor. Puer missus-erit. Naves captæ-sunt. Victum-esse. Vinci. Vincĕre. Puellæ ductæ-erant. Ille spretus-esset. Vos mittamini. Illi-ne ponuntur? Urbs capienda. Epistolæ mitterentur. Junctum-iri.

CI.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

He-is-ruled. We-are-led. To-be-drawn. It-is-pressed. She-was-taken-away. They-shall-have-been-made. Ye-have-been-caught. Being-scattered. The enemies have-been-overcome. I-may-be-led. Cæsar was-pressed. War had-been-carried-on. Verses will-be-written. Soldiers are-led. To-have-been-cut. Be-thou-despised. Let-them-be-put. The towns would-have-been-taken. All leaves will-be-scattered. Things will-have-been-carried-on. Let them-be-taken-away. Will-the fleet be-taken?

CII.

ACTIVES AND PASSIVES.

They-are-broken. We-were-conquered. Cæsar placed. The way has-been-left. To-have-written. About-to-sink. Let-him-lead. The foxes fled. All (men) are-touched. The earth was-scattered. Diseases might-be-taken-away. Our leader fell. Days and months will-be-drawn. The dog will-have-run. War was-prepared. The sun did-rise. Let-us-sing. To-have-said. To-be-conquered. A stone to-be-broken (part). Good soldiers might-be-led. Greater rewards are-promised. To-have-run. To-join. It-is-said. She-had-been-left. The great sea has-been-conquered. Did-the soldiers fight?

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CIII.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Write out, with the English, the—

Ind. mood of	Pun-io	-ivi	-itum,	to punish.
Imp. —	Fin-io	-ivi	-itum,	to finish.
Inf. —	Dorm-io	-ivi	-itum,	to sleep.
Pot. —	Venio	Veni	Ventum,	to come.
Ind. —	Sentio	Sensi	Sensum,	to feel.
Pot. —	Nutr-io	-ivi	-itum,	to nourish.

CIV.

Write out in a tabular form (Ex. LXXVII.) :—

Pun-io	-ivi	-itum,	to punish.
Fin-io	-ivi	-itum,	to finish.
Haurio	Hausi	Haustum,	to draw.
Venio	Veni	Ventum,	to come.
Sentio	Sensi	Sensum,	to feel.
Erud-io	-ivi	-itum,	to instruct.

CV.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Audimus. Venit. Audies. Ego dormirem. Tu nutriveris. Hausisset. Venire. Puniebat. Sentiens. Finivistis. Illi nutriunt. Audivere. Dormitum. Punito. Veneras. Puer finiet. Hauriunt. Dormiam. Sensisse. Venturus. Agricola nutrit. Sensisti. Audiveris. Venite. Pater et mater venēre. Haustu. Sentiendi. Malus-ne poeta dormiet?

CVI.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

We-did-hear. They-come. Thou-hast-buried. He-will-sleep. They-have-felt. Come-thou. The flames have-nourished. The man will-have-felt.

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The woman will-draw-out. About-to-sleep. Burying. The earth nourishes. To-have-slept. The master will-punish. The new poet has-finished. The faithful dogs will-have-heard. In-drawing-out. Let-them-come. We will-punish. Sad death is-coming. More-foolish boys will-find.

CVII.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Write out at length the—

Ind. mood of	Punior	Punitus,	I am punished.
Pot. —	Audior	Auditus,	I am heard.
Inf. —	Nutrior	Nutritus,	I am nourished.
Imp. —	Haurior	Haustus,	I am drawn.
Ind. —	Sepelior	Sepultus,	I am buried.

CVIII.

Write out in a tabular form (Ex. LXXXI.):—

Nutrior	Nutritus,	I am nourished.
Vincior	Vinctus,	I am bound.
Audior	Auditus,	I am heard.
Sepelior	Sepultus,	I am buried.
Reperior	Repertus,	I am found.

CIX.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Audimur. Sepultus-est. Nutriri. Nos puniemur. Vincti-eritis. Reperiemur. Haustus. Vinciremur. Audiēre. Nutriti-essent. Haustum-esse. Puniri. Punire. Vinciuntur. Ille repertus-est. Poetæ auditi-sint. Sepeliendus. Puella sepulta-esset. Homines reperiantur. Auditum-esse. Auditor. Poetæ puniuntur. Poetæ-ne vincientur? Naves repertæ-erant. Aqua hausta-fuisset.

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CX.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Thou-art-heard. We-were-punished. They-have-been-bound. They-shall-be-guarded. The woman had-been-buried. Let-them-be-obeyed. Thou-wilt-be-softened. Are-good boys punished? To-be-bound. Let-her be-heard. Hard stones are-softened. Ye-were-heard. A house to-be-guarded (part). Horses are-nourished. The books might-have-been-found. Being-buried. Be-thou-nourished. Sheep will-be-guarded.

CXI.

ACTIVES AND PASSIVES.

Thou-didst-hear. We-are-hindered. Let-him-be heard. We-shall-feel. To-have-slept. To-be-bound. The useful dogs guarded. Ye-are-softened. We-do-obey. About-to-bury. Will horses be-punished? Guarding. Let-us-be-heard. Virgil will-sleep. Be-thou-softened. The weapons have-been-found. The man had-nourished. A voice to-be-heard (part). Let masters be-obeyed. The king might-punish. Have-ye-heard? The horses and the bulls have-been-nourished. We shall-be-hindered. To-have-been-found. Fire was-softening. Iron was-softened. Hearing. Of-feeling. Towns to-be-guarded (part).

CXII.

DEPONENT VERBS.

These are Passive in form, but Active in meaning.

Write out, with the English, some of the following Verbs:—

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Mir-or	-atus.	1. I admire.
Mer-eor	-itus.	2. I deserve.
Loquor	Locutus,	3. I speak.
Pot-ior	-itus,	4. I gain.
Hort-or	-atus,	1. I encourage.
Ver-eor	-itus,	2. I fear.
Patior	Passus,	3. I suffer.
Exper-ior	-tus,	4. I try.

CXIII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Miratur. Merebantur. Loquerentur. Potimini. Patiar. Verebamur. Mirati-sunt. Experti-essent. Passum-esse. Hortemur. Veritæ-erunt. Loquendo. Mirans. Hortandus. Passum. Magister hortabitur. Puer bonus mereatur. Mulier experta-sit. Poetæ loquerentur. Nos potiamur. Mirantor. Pati. Passurus. Illi verentur. Pater et mater morientur. Reges locuti-erunt. Patitur-ne filius? Cæsar potitus-est. Homo verendus.

CXIV.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

He-admires. They-spoke. To-suffer. He-dies. They-may-gain. He-did-confess. The dog had-followed. They-will-have-gained great rewards. He has-suffered. Of-admiring. The leader might-be-encouraging. The weary travellers may-die. Let-us-admire. To-deserve. Idle women have-suffered. All (men) had-spoken. Alexander will-attempt. Did Cæsar encourage? The weary shepherds were-leaning. Will thy sister-try? A fault to-be-confessed. A cow dead. By-gaining. The true result speaks. Your virtue has-tried.

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CXV.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Write out with the English the—

Pres. Ind. of	Fero	Tuli	Latum,	to bear.
Pres. —	Possum	Potui	Posse,	to be-able.
Pres. —	Volo	Volui	Velle,	to be-willing.
Pres. —	Nolo	Nolui	Nolle,	to be-unwilling.
Imp. mood of	Fero	Tuli	Latum,	to bear.
Pot. —	Fio	Factus sum,		to become.
Inf. —	Feror	Latus sum,		to be-borne.
Ind. —	Eo	Ivi	Ire,	to go.

CXVI.

Write out in a Tabular Form (Ex. LXXXVII.) the whole of the Verbs in the last Exercise.

CXVII.

LATIN TO BE TURNED INTO ENGLISH.

Potest. Es. Ferri. Ibimus. Voluistis. Fert. Nonvultis. Iens. Latus. Vis. Esto. Fieri. Eat. Volueras. Possis. Iremus. Tulissent. Illi nolebant. Factum-esset. Ivēre. Nolito. Nollem. Homines feruntor. Vos velitis. Poetæ nollent. Ivisse. Fiemus. Ferendo. Iturus. Nos fiamus. Pueri potuerint. Cæsar poterat. Estis. Ferte. Eundum. Tu ferreris. Opus factum-est. Esse. Milites tulēre. Illæ factæ-sint. Puer ivit. Edendo. Fieri. Equus ibit. Cives nolebant. Posse. Ferens. Ferentis. Puella itura.

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CXVIII.

ENGLISH TO BE TURNED INTO LATIN.

Thou-art-able. He-shall-go. Ye-are-willing. They-are-unwilling. To-bear. Let-him-eat. We-shall-be-able. They-go. To-have-borne. To-become. We-shall-be-willing. He-eats. Ye-had-borne. The horses may-go. Ships have-been-borne. The leaders shall-become. Going. About-to-bear. Thou-art-unwilling. The king is-able. The women might-have-become. To-be-able. In-bearing. My friends might-go. The nations of-the-earth are-unwilling. The sheep would-eat. Let-them-bear. To-be-borne. The great army was-going. The greatest ships have-been-borne. The inhabitant was-unwilling. The lion's teeth will-be-able.

CXIX.

A PARSING EXERCISE.

Rule eight columns, and write out or parse after this manner, each of the Verbs in the following sentences:—

Latin.	English.	Kind.	Voice.	Mood.	Tense.	Num.	Person.
Regitis	Ye are ruling	Trans.	Act.	Ind.	Pres.	Plu.	2d.
Latus esset	He would have been borne	Irreg.	Pass.	Pot.	Plup.	Sing.	3d.
Mirabitur	He will admire	Dep.	&c.	&c.			

Regitis. Ille latus-esset. Cervus mirabitur. Tu ama. Bonus puer veniebat. Nos poterimus. Versus moneant. Arbor ornata-erit. Cæsar solebat. Ira placata-est. Naves trahantur. Pater et filius mittuntur. Rex venit. Fecisse. Dentes lupi momorderant. Equi currant. Ego doceor. Vos

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mittemini. Homo sepultus-erat. Ibis. Passus-erit. Scribendus. Mei credentis. Magister vocaturus. Regina rogabatur. Tu tuleris. Mansit-ne puer? Virtus experiatur. Venitote. Alexander sensisset. Poetæ movent et moventur. Sol videbitur. Cicero jussit. Tempora mutata-sunt. Vos potiebamini. Ego poteram. Epistola missa. Currens. Mulieres captæ-erant. Luna et stellæ fient. Vel homo vel filius mortui-erunt. Regenti.

THE VOCABULARY OF VERBS.

A.

Able be,	Possum,	Potui,	Posse.
Accustomed be,	Soleo,	solitus-sum, 2.	
Admire,	Miror,	miratus sum, 1.	
Adorn,	Orn-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Advise,	Mon-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Afford,	Præb-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Appease,	Plac-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Ask,	Rog-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Attempt,	Conor,	conatus-sum, 1.	
Avoid,	Vit-o	-avi	-atum, 1.

B.

Bark,	Latr-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Bear,	Fero,	Tuli, Latum,	Ferre.
Beat,	Puls-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Become,	Fio,	Factus-sum,	Fieri.
Begin,	Cœpi,	*Defective Verb.*	
Believe,	Credo,	Credidi,	Creditum, 3.
Bind,	Vincio,	Vinxi,	Vinctum, 4.
Bite,	Mordeo,	Momordi,	Morsum, 2.
Blame,	Culp-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Born be,	Nascor,	Natus-sum,	Nasci, 3.
Break (a stick),	Frango,	Fregi,	Fractum, 3.
Break (a law),	Viol-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Bury,	Sepel-io	-ivi	Sepultum, 4.

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C.

Call,	Voc-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Carry,	Port-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Carry-on	Gero,	Gessi,	Gestum, 3.
Catch,	Capio,	Cepi,	Captum, 3.
Change,	Mut-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Come,	Venio,	Veni,	Ventum, 4.
Comfort,	Solor,	Solatus-sum, 1.	
Command,	Imper-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Conceal,	Cel-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Confess,	Confiteor,	Confessus-sum, 2.	
Conquer,	Vinco,	Vici,	Victum, 3.
Count,	Numer-o	-avi	-atum. 1.
Crop,	Tondeo,	Totondi,	Tonsum, 2.
Cut,	Seco,	Secui,	Sectum, 1.

D.

Deceive,	Decipio,	Decepi,	Deceptum, 3.
Deserve,	Mereor,	Meritus-sum, 2.	
Defend,	Defendo,	Defendi,	Defensum, 3.
Despise,	Sperno,	Sprevi,	Spretum, 3.
Die,	Morior,	Mortuus-sum,	Mori, 3.
Do,	Facio,	Feci,	Factum, 3.
Draw,	Traho,	Traxi,	Tractum, 3.
Draw-out,	Haurio,	Hausi,	Haustum, 4.
Dread,	Metuo,	Metui,	Metutum, 3.
Drive,	Ago,	Egi,	Actum, 3.
Dwell,	Habit-o	-avi	-atum, 1.

E.

Eat,	Edo,	Edi,	Esum, *Irreg.*
Effect,	Efficio,	Effeci,	Effectum, 3.
Encourage,	Hortor,	Hortatus-sum, 1.	
Exercise,	Exerc-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.

F.

Fall,	Cado,	Cecidi,	Casum, 3.
Fear,	Tim-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Feel,	Sentio,	Sensi,	Sensum, 4.
Fight,	Pugn-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Find,	Invenio,	Inveni,	Inventum, 4.
Finish,	Fin-io	-ivi	itum, 4.
Flee-from,	Fugio,	Fugi,	Fugitum, 3.
Fly,	Vol-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Follow,	Sequor,	Secutus-sum, 3.	
Forbid,	Veto,	Vetui,	Vetitum, 1.
Forget,	Obliviscor,	Oblitus-sum, 3.	
Frighten,	Terr-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.

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G.

Gain,	Potior,	Potitus-sum, 4.	
Give,	Do,	Dedi,	Datum, 1.
Go,	Eo,	Ivi, Itum,	Ire.
Go-out,	Exeo,	Exivi, Exitum,	Exire.
Grow,	Cresco,	Crevi,	Cretum, 3.
Guard,	Custod-io	-ivi,	-itum, 4.

H.

Hang,	Pendeo,	Pependi,	Pensum, 2.
Hasten,	Proper-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Have,	Hab-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Hear,	Aud-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.
Hinder,	Imped-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.
Hold,	Ten-eo	-ui	-tum, 2.
Hope-for,	Sper-o	-avi	-atum, 1.

I. J. K.

Increase,	Augeo,	Auxi,	Auctum, 2.
Judge,	Judic-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Keep,	Serv-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Know,	Scio,	Scivi,	Scitum, 4.

L.

Labour,	Labor-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Laugh,	Rideo,	Risi,	Risum, 2.
Lead,	Duco,	Duxi,	Ductum, 3.
Learn,	Disco,	Didici, 3.	
Lean,	Nitor,	Nixus-sum, 3.	
Leave.	Relinquo,	Reliqui,	Relictum, 3.
Lie-along,	Jac-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Lighten,	Lev-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Live,	Vivo,	Vixi,	Victum, 3.
Lose,	Amitto,	Amisi,	Amissum, 3.
Love,	Am-o	-avi	-atum, 1.

M. N.

Make,	Facio,	Feci,	Factum, 3.
Move,	Moveo,	Movi,	Motum, 2.
Name,	Nomin-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Nourish,	Nutr-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.

O.

Obey,	Obed-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.
Obtain,	Obtin-eo	-ui	-tum, 2.
Offer,	Offero,	Obtuli,	Oblatum, *Irr.*
Order,	Jubeo,	Jussi,	Jussum, 2.
Ought,	Debeo,	Debui,	Debitum, 2.
Overcome,	Devinco,	Devici,	Devictum, 3.

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		P.	
Place,	Pono,	Posui,	Positum, 3.
Plough,	Ar-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Practise,	Exerc-eo	-ui	-itum, 2.
Praise,	Laud-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Press,	Premo,	Pressi,	Pressum, 3.
Put,	Pono,	Posui,	Positum, 3.
		R.	
Read,	Lego,	Legi,	Lectum, 3.
Receive,	Recipio,	Recepi,	Receptum, 3.
Return,	Redeo,	Redivi,	Reditum, *Irr.*
Roll,	Volvo,	Volvi,	Volutum, 3.
Rule,	Rego,	Rexi,	Rectum, 3.
Run,	Curro,	Cucurri,	Cursum, 3.
		S.	
Say,	Dico,	Dixi,	Dictum, 3.
See,	Video,	Vidi,	Visum, 2.
Seek,	Quæro,	Quæsivi,	Quæsitum, 3.
Scatter,	Spargo,	Sparsi,	Sparsum, 3.
Send,	Mitto,	Misi,	Missum, 3.
Shake,	Agit-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Shine,	Luceo,	Luxi, 2.	
Show,	Monstr-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Sing,	Cano,	Cecini,	Cantum, 3.
Sink,	Mergo,	Mersi,	Mersum, 3.
Sleep,	Dorm-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.
Soften,	Moll-io	-ivi	-itum, 4.
Sound,	Sono,	Sonui,	Sonitum, 1.
Speak,	Loquor,	Locutus-sum, 3.	
Stand,	Sto,	Steti,	Statum, 1
Suffer,	Patior,	Passus-sum, 3.	
Swear,	Jur-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
		T.	
Take,	Capio,	Cepi,	Captum, 3.
Tarry,	Maneo,	Mansi,	Mansum, 2.
Take-away,	Tollo,	Sustuli	Sublatum, 3.
Teach,	Doc-eo	-ui	-tum, 2.
Tell,	Narr-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Think,	Put-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Touch,	Tango	Tetigi,	Tactum, 3.
Try,	Experior,	Expertus-sum, 4.	
Turn,	Verto,	Verti,	Versum, 3.
		U. V. W.	
Unwilling be,	Nolo,	Nolui,	Nolle, *Irr.*
Value,	Æstim-o	-avi	-atum, 1.
Willing be,	Volo,	Volui,	Velle, *Irr.*
Wish,	Volo,	Volui,	Velle, *Irr.*
Wonder at,	Miror,	Miratus-sum, 1.	
Wont be,	Sol-eo	-itus-sum, 2.	
Write,	Scribo,	Scripsi,	Scriptum, 3.

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GENERAL EXERCISES.

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EXERCISES ON ADVERBS.

CXX.

(*Underline the Adverbs.*)

O Attalus, you talk finely. Hope always says it will be better to-morrow. Do ye not-yet know this? When will this labour end? He acted sincerely and prudently. O glorious day, when I shall set forth! You are often accustomed to ask me. He who gives quickly, gives twice. Immediately restrain a fault. Where was Cæsar almost conquered? Let us follow, whither the fates lead us. We have now heard enough of fables. Virtue indeed far excels everything. There is here a mind that altogether despises life, and which believes that honour is cheaply bought with life. Having thus spoken, he instantly set out. This was more wretched. He walked through the city.

CXXI.

Separate the following Adverbs into four columns, viz. Time, Place, Manner, and Quantity. There will be twelve of each kind:

Ubique,	everywhere.	Paulum,	little.
Nunc,	now.	Hic,	here.
Libere,	freely.	Quondam,	once on a time.
Quantum,	how much.	Passim,	in disorder.
Hodie,	to-day.	Facile,	easily.
Tunc,	then.	Nusquam,	nowhere.
Clementer,	kindly.	Hactenus,	thus far.
Male,	badly.	Eo,	thither.

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Frustra,	in vain.	Olim,	formerly.
Satis,	enough.	Bene,	well.
Modo,	only.	Crebro,	frequently.
Magis,	more.	Parum,	too little.
Inde,	thence.	Statim,	immediately.
Alibi,	elsewhere.	Quacunque,	wherever.
Aliter,	otherwise.	Nondum,	not yet.
Saltem,	at least.	Plus,	more.
Quum,	when.	Temere,	rashly.
Tantum,	so much.	Hinc,	hence.
Ubi,	where.	Huc,	hither.
Gratis,	for nothing.	Sæpe,	often.
Quotidie,	daily.	Falso,	falsely.
Nimis,	too much.	Tandem,	at length.
Interdum,	sometimes.	Abunde,	plentifully.
Ibi,	there.	Admodum,	very.

EXERCISES ON PREPOSITIONS.

CXXII.

(*Underline the Prepositions.*)

Having set-out from Carthage, he comes to Rome. What shall I do at Rome? Let us swim across the river. My name will live for ever. He marks us with his eyes for slaughter. I am without any hope. He is the wisest of all. The heaven which is above all. They went towards a statue that stood beyond the gate. Jupiter cast a log from the sky upon the earth. Between the coast and the mountain there is a deep way under ground. Hannibal passed through the province on foot.

CXXIII.

Rule three columns. In the first, place the Prepositions as they follow below; in the second, their meaning in English; in the third, the case they govern :—

Cum. Clam. Ante. Ultra. Trans. Ab. Circum. E. Sine. Per. Supra. Pro. Tenus. Prope. A. Ad. Circa. Coram. Ex. De. Post. Inter. Ab. Contra. Præ. Erga. Absque. In. Juxta. Super. Sub. Abs. Infra. Penes. Intra. Adversum. Cis.

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GENERAL EXERCISES.

CXXIV.

King Edward the Sixth's Grammar and Eton Grammar, page 105.

He-carries. Thou-wilt-teach. He-was-taught. They-will-come. It-is-said. Ye-will-hear. Let-him-tarry. They-are-softened. You-will-keep. They-have-been-called. We-are-taken. To-be-said. They-are. He-has-borne. I-have-sung. They-might-make. Being-frightened. I-might-be-left. Ye-have-not-received. They-are-able. He-shall-go. Ye-would-have-been-led. To-have-led. Doing. Thou-hast-taken-away. He-has-suffered. They-will-speak. She-follows. They-were-attempting. He-shall-wonder-at. They-follow.

CXXV.

The men fell. Houses are-seen. The woman had-been-punished. Weapons are-borne. The eye might-see. Words might-have-been-said. The wind shakes. Clouds are-driven. The moon was-shining. Cæsar was not able. Let peace be-loved. Birds will-sing. Cicero might-write. The sun might-shine. Crœsus forgot. Priam had-died. A reward has-been-given. Venus has not spoken. Did-the bird fly? Will-Cæsar go? The poet may-have-brought. The house has-stood. Jupiter was-appeased. Death has-come and will-come. Let-her-be.

CXXVI.

The word that follows the Verb must be put in the Accusative.

The leader had-conquered the enemies. A chain has-held the men. The man frightens me. God

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made the earth, the sea, and the heaven. The king has-suffered many misfortunes. Cæsar took the city. The hand scatters roses. Stags flee-from wolves. Hope nourishes life. The wood may-scatter leaves. The golden sun rules the earth. Delay will-give strength (pl.) Scatter-thou roses. The lions follow the sheep. Love has great cares. We-shall-dread the south-wind through Autumn. For-thee the nymphs will-bring flowers. Jupiter has-frightened the nations. Proteus drove all (his) flock.

CXXVII.

The latter of two Verbs is to be put in the Infinitive Mood.

Cæsar was-able to-read and to-write. Thou-art-wont to-ask me. They-wish to-hear the poets. Virtue is not able to-be-lost. The soldiers were not able to-keep (their) ranks. He-is-unwilling to-be-believed. They-began to-run. Thou-mayst-be-willing to-laugh. The sun is not able to-be-turned. Hoping to-be-seen. The mother is-said to-have-lived. Jupiter did-wish to-send (his) thunderbolts. Alexander counted the money. The bards seem to-hold images. The boy is-unwilling to-write a verse. The enemies began to-follow the army.

CXXVIII.

The sailor tells-about the winds, the farmer (about) (his) bulls. No-one is-born without vices. Virtues ought to-be in a great leader. He-was-called from the field to the kingdom. I-will-send all the books to thee. Instead-of one king, two (kings) were-made. There-is no good mind without God. It-lies under our feet. Cæsar was-fighting against the ancient enemies. The bird sang under the shade of-a great tree. Let-us-learn to-conquer. To-whom shall

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Jupiter give the parts? In-our folly we seek heaven itself. Pale death beats-at the huts of-poor (men), and the towers of-kings.

CXXIX.

The word man is generally left out, and the Adjective put in the Masculine. The same is the case with the word, thing, but then the Adjective is to be put in the Neuter.

Boni amant virtutem. Labor vincit omnia. Sapiens est felix. Omnes audiunt hoc. Mea non sunt bona. Bonum est laudare Deum. Est turpe peccare. Verum est. Mortui non sentiunt.

The good are great. The wise are-praised. Death will-take-away all-things. To-praise the bad is base. Other-things better. Human-things are uncertain. Many-things forbid me. There-were many-men in-that city. Small-things are-left. He-spoke many-things concerning the citizens. Hear, ye wise.

CXXX.

The earth has inhabitants; the moon is-believed to-have. Autumn gives apples; beautiful is the summer with-harvests. Spring affords flowers; winter is-lightened by fire. We-attempt great-things. Despise pleasures; pleasure bought with-pain is-hurtful (nocet). Nothing is sweeter than-those books. The field will-have grass. The men who forbid (us) to-do this. We-are-able to-have nothing greater and better than-virtue. Thou-wishest to-be-loved. My fortune has-fallen, and friends have-fled. God has-offered with-a sparing hand. It-is easy to-send gold and silver. The slave suffered himself (se) to-be-killed, instead-of his master. Not death, not chains frighten the wise.

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CXXXI.

Boars are-feared from-(their) teeth; horns defend stags. Behold (aspice) the sheep cropping the green grass. Troy is-said to-have-fallen. Nothing is more-honourable than-fidelity. Many finish misfortunes by-death. Hope comforts the (man) bound. His legs sound with-iron. To-you, O young-men, I say these (things). Go, O-good-man. Thou wilt-go-out, and wilt-wish to-return. Learn to-bear great fortune. Let the boy learn to-suffer. Juno was both the wife and sister of-Jupiter. It was night, and the moon was-shining in heaven. What (thing) is more-base than-covetousness? Happy (he), who has-been-able to-know the causes of-things. Virgil sang under the shade of-a-tree. The Romans have-been-conquered in Africa.

CXXXII.

Few come to (ad) old-age. Vices are not able to-be-concealed. Fortune is very-like to-the-wind. Silver is cheaper than-gold, gold than-virtues. We-are-deceived by-the-appearance of-virtue. All-things are not able to-be-effected. The love of-money has-grown. There-is a lofty way in heaven. Alexander took-away all the gold. He spoke few (things). It-will-be base to-have-borne no help. In-that city there-was an altar of-Jupiter. He-stood before the gate. Many have-died before old-age. He-may-think his legs free from the iron. Every field and every tree will-bear sweet fruits. O little boy, let-us-go.

CXXXIII.

The shepherd will-keep the feeding lambs. Cerberus held (his) three mouths. What madness has-ruined both thee and me? The cruel ploughboy took-away the unfledged young-ones. Virgil, the bard, sang

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these (things). The books of-Xenophon are useful for (ad) many things. Damp night will press thee. We-sing the battles of-virgins. New waves will-bear thee upon the sea, O ship. The Scythians pressed Darius. Who hastens to (ad) death? Thou keepest the nest; I praise the country. Does Cæsar tarry in the city? Fire is nourished by-wind. Time flees; and nothing is swifter than-years. Black death calls all-things under (acc.) its laws. In-time horses are-taught to-suffer the bits. The small ant of-great labour draws in (its) mouth what it-is-able.

CXXXIV.

Cicero was both a wise man and a good. It-is not safe to-speak. To-keep the laws is fair and good. The man's appearance frightens me. The love of-money has ruined many. In very-ancient times the father of-Jupiter is-said to-have-come into Italy. The fear of-death will-frighten the idle. After two days we-will-go. Heaven is higher than-the-earth. That city was moved. The boy who is-left to-himself is wretched. Cicero sent letters to (his) daughter. For (ob) this cause he wished to-try all-things. This was a reward most-worthy. The eagle, king of-birds, dwells in the mountains of-Europe. It-is-said to-fly the highest of-all. Nothing which is cruel is useful.

CXXXV.

Of-which things I-have these very-great signs. The army, which was with the king, left him. Those things, which were honourable, were useful. Is Cæsar writing? Had Alexander come? Will the reward be-given? There-will-be no wars. The soldier, weary with-many misfortunes, had lost all-things. The leader began to-encourage the-same-man with-words. Go, O-good-man; thy virtue calls thee. Go, about-

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to-bear great rewards. Bear, not blame, that which is not able to-be-avoided. Value a tree by-fruit, not by-leaves. We-may-praise him, who is not moved by-money. There-is a God who hears and sees. They-take-away the sun from the earth, who take-away friendship from life.

CXXXVI.

Sentences in the Active form may be turned into the Passive, and vice versâ, thus:—

English.	The master praises the boy.	*Act.*
	The boy is praised by the master.	*Pass.*
Latin.	Magister laudat puerum.	*Act.*
	Puer laudatur a magistro.	*Pass.*

Write out the following, in both forms :—

Wind nourishes fire. The enemies took the ship. I conquer thee. The king will-have-given a great reward. The woman sent the letter. The poet will-show a safer way. The sad people would-despise pleasure. The faithful slave may-scatter beautiful roses. A fearful hunter saw a fierce lion. The leader carried-on great-things. The inhabitants of-the-town saw the flame of-a-wood. Death finishes human life. Cæsar's soldiers took the city. Lions guarded the gate of-the-temple.

CXXXVII.

Cæsar made long bridges. The God might-dread these-things. The Romans conquered all nations. An eagle had-made a nest in a lofty oak. A dog saw the greedy fox in a meadow. Boys and girls will praise Jupiter. The wisest men have-said these things. Alexander took-away all the gold. To-

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whom will Jupiter give the parts? Let us not despise virtue. The fear of-death has-frightened, and will-frighten the wicked. The virgin left the earth. Will the masters give great rewards?

CXXXVIII.

Participles agree with their Substantives like other Adjectives: and govern the same case as the Verbs to which they belong.

A bird flying. A bird about-to-fly. A boy showing the way. Cæsar about-to-take a city. Bound. A man bound. By a woman bound. Citizens about-to-break the laws. A bridge to-be-made. A king carrying-on wars. Houses about-to-fall. Pleasures lost. A fierce nation about-to-carry-on sad wars. Grapes not touched. The queen about-to-go into the city. Silver placed upon the table. Ships to-be-taken-away. To-a-boy reading books. Hope not-to-be-held. The man's death concealed. Soldiers counting (their) wounds.

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QUESTIONS

ON THE

LATIN ACCIDENCE.

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QUESTIONS ON THE LATIN ACCIDENCE.

(*Questions in small type may be omitted for the first time.*)

What is Grammar? Root?

Into what four parts is Grammar divided? Roots?

Of what are words composed? Root?

How many letters has the Latin language? Root of language?

What letters are wanting that we have in English?

How many capital letters? Root? When are they to be used?

What is to be observed of *K, Y, Z?*

What is a vowel? Root? Repeat the vowels?

The other letters are called ——? Root?

How many Consonants are there? How subdivided?
Which are the Liquids? Root?
Which the Double Letters? Of what composed?
The rest are called ——? Root? How many mutes?

What nation spoke and used the Latin language?

Is it spoken now? What is such a language called?
Did the Romans use the very same letters with us?
What modern nations use these characters?
How are the Consonants divided with regard to the organs of speech? Which are the Labials? Root? Palatals? Root? Which the Dentals? Root? What is *s* called? Why?

How is *c* sounded before *a, o, u?* Give examples.

How is *c* sounded before *e, i?* Give examples.

How does *g* sound before *a, o, u?* Examples.

How does *g* sound before *e, i?* Examples.

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Ch is sounded like ——? Examples.

What is a syllable? Root?

A word of one syllable is called a ——? Root? Of two syllables a ——? Root? Of many syllables a ——? Root? What is the last syllable but one called? Root? The last but two? Root?

How many vowels are there in the word, Stirps? Affectionum?

What is a diphthong? Root? How many? Repeat them?

Which are written together?

How is it known when *ae, oe, au, eu,* are not Diphthongs?
Do all nations pronounce Latin alike? Illustrate.
What marks have Vowels? Why?

How is a long vowel marked? A short one?

What is the quantity of a Diphthong? Explain.
A Vowel followed by two Consonants is ——?
One Vowel before another in the same word is ——?
In the division of syllables what rule is to be observed?

How many parts of speech are there? What is meant by "parts of speech?"

Repeat those that are declined? Those undeclined?

What is meant by "declined?" In the following verse distinguish the parts of speech:—
"Væ tibi ridenti, quia mox post gaudia flebis."
"Woe to-you laughing, for soon after joys thou-wilt-weep."

What is a Noun?		Root?	What is an Adverb?		Root?
—	Pronoun?	Root?	—	Preposition?	Root?
—	Verb?	Root?	—	Conjunction?	Root?
—	Participle?	Root?	—	Interjection?	Root?

What is a Noun Substantive? Why so called? Examples?

What is a Noun Adjective? Why so called? Examples?

What is a Proper Noun? Examples? A Common Noun? Examples?

Why are Liber? Deus? Roma? Nouns Substantives?

Why is Albus a Noun Adjective?

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What is Number? Root? How many numbers? Roots?

The Singular denotes ——? The Plural denotes ——? Examples?

What are Cases? Why so called? Repeat them in the Singular. In Plural?

What is meant by the "oblique cases?" What by the "signs?"

Sign of the Genitive? Root? Sign of the Dative? Root?

How is the Accusative known? How is the Vocative? Root?

Signs of the Ablative? Root?

In English Grammar the Genitive is called the ——?
— — — Accusative is called the ——?

What is it to decline a Noun? Root?

How many different ways are there of declining Nouns?

How many genders? Roots? What is Gender? Root?

What Pronoun is used in Latin to show the Genders?

A word, then, that has *hic* joined to it is ——? *hæc* ——? *hoc* ——?

If a Noun has both *hic* and *hæc* it is called ——? Examples?

What is the Gender of the names of Males? Of Females?

Of rivers? Months? Winds?
Of countries? Towns? Trees?
What is Epicene Gender? Root?

How many Declensions are there of Latin Substantives?

How are they distinguished? The First? Second? Third? Fourth? Fifth?

What Declension is silex-icis? jugulum-i? acus-ūs?

fera-æ? fides-ei?

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What is the meaning of the word Termination? Root?

In the First Declension the Termination of the Genitive is ——? Examples?

What cases are alike in the Singular? What in the Plural?

Decline Talpa, a mole? Fossa, a ditch?

What irregular form is there in Dative and Ablative Plural? Any reason for this form?
What is an old form of the Genitive Singular?

How is the Ablative Singular known from the Vocative?

Of what Gender are Nouns of this Declension? Exceptions?

How is the Genitive Plural sometimes contracted? Root?
Greek Nouns of this Declension end in ——?
Examples? Decline Æneas? Musicē?

How does the Second Declension end in the Genitive? Examples?

What cases are alike in the Singular? What in the Plural?

When is the Vocative Singular unlike the Nominative?

Nominative *-us* makes Vocative ——? Nominative *-ius* makes Vocative ——?

What cases have all Neuters alike? Ending in the Plural in ——?

What is the Neuter Termination of this Declension? Examples?

Decline Liber, a book? Annus, a year? Verbum, a word?

How is the Genitive Plural sometimes contracted? (virūm, divūm).
Vocative Singular of Deus? Decline Deus—God?
Gender of Virus? Vulgus? Pelagus? Decline Pelagus?
Decline Quintus Horatius? Delos? Orpheus?

How is the Third Declension known? Examples?

What cases are alike in the Singular? Which in the Plural?

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When is a Noun said to increase in the Genitive?
Does Nubes increase? Does Miles?
Decline Honor, honour? Virtus, virtue?
Tempus, time? Animal, an animal?

Some Nouns in *-is* make Accusative in ——? Ablative in ——?

How does the Genitive Plural end? General Rule for it?

Exceptions? Decline Bos? Jupiter? Vis?
Decline Publius Ovidius Naso?

What is Genitive Termination of the Fourth Declension?
How is it distinguished from the Nominative?
What cases are alike in the Singular? What in the Plural?
Decline Manus, the hand? Fructus, fruit?

Some Nouns make in the Dative and Ablative Plural ——?

What is remarkable about the Neuters of this Declension?

What is the rule for Domus?
Decline Domus? Decline Cornu?
Gender of the Nouns in *-us*? Exceptions?
— — in *-u*?

What Declension makes its Genitive in *-ei*?
Which cases are alike in the Singular? Which in the Plural?
Decline Res, a thing? Dies, a day? Spes, hope?
What is the Gender of words of this Declension? Exception?

What is the quantity of the *e* between two *i*'s?

What are Indeclinable Substantives? Defective?
What is the meaning of Inflection? Root?

Some Nouns have no Plural. Examples?
Some Nouns have no Singular. Examples?
What are Heteroclites? Root? Examples?
What are those called that have different Genders in the Singular and Plural? Root? Examples?
What is a Compound Word? Examples?
Of the Five Declensions, why is Musa put first, and Facies last?
What are Patronymics? Root? How generally formed?

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What is that Part of Speech that expresses Quality? Root?

Like Substantives, Adjectives are Proper or Common. Examples?

Have Adjectives any Gender of their own?

What do they take from their Substantives?

How many kinds of Adjectives? (with regard to termination.)

When there are Three Terminations, the First is ——? The Second is ——? The Third is ——?

When there are Two Terminations, the First is ——? The Second is ——?

When there is but One Termination, it is ——?

What is meant by an Adjective "agreeing" with its Substantive?

In what particulars does it agree? Which particular rule is broken if we write "Bonus Musa?" Bonus Pueri? Bonam Musa? Bonus Musas?

How are Adjectives of Three Terminations declined in the Masculine?

How in the Feminine? How in the Neuter? Examples?

Decline the Masculine of Albus? The Feminine? The Neuter?

Now the whole of it? Decline Piger?

In what respects are Unus and Solus, &c., irregular?

Repeat those nine Adjectives?

Quantity of *i* in the Genitive? Any exceptions?

Neuter of Alius? How can "unus" have a plural?

Peculiarities of Ambo and Duo?

Decline Nullus? Duo? Bonus Puer? Piger Gradus?

Adjectives of Two Terminations have two Forms? What are they?

Decline Brevis? Melior? What Declension are they like?

Decline Brevis spes, short hope?

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How are Adjectives of One Termination declined?
Decline Audax? Sapiens? Why two forms for the Accusative?
Decline Sapiens homo? Audax lupus?

What is meant by the Degrees of Adjectives?
How many Degrees have Adjectives? What are they? Roots?
What does the Positive denote? The Comparative? The Superlative?
How is the Comparative formed? Examples? The Superlative? Examples?
The Comparative sometimes denotes ——? Examples?
The Superlative sometimes denotes ——? Examples?
What is added to form the Superlative?
Any exceptions? Mention them?
Compare Albus? Brevis? Felix? Pulcher? Similis?
By what Adverbs may Adjectives be compared?
What Adjectives are usually so compared? Examples?
What is the force of "quam" with the Superlative?
What is meant by Irregular Comparison?
Compare Bonus? Multus? Magnus? Parvus Malus?
Inferus? Superus? Idoneus?
What Case follows the Comparative Degree?
Have all Adjectives Comparatives? Examples?
Have all Adjectives Superlatives? Examples?
Cardinal Numbers—Root? What question do they answer?
Repeat them 1—10? 10—20? The tens up to 100?
The hundreds up to 1000? Which are declinable?
Ordinals—Root? What question do they answer?
Repeat them, 1st—10th? How are Ordinals declined?
What question do the Numeral Adverbs answer?

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Repeat them to 5? How end all the rest?

What are Singuli, Bini, Terni, &c.?

How did the Romans denote their Numbers?

What stands for 10? For 40? For 100? For 1000?

For 500? For 1788?

What is a Pronoun? Root? Examples?

The various kinds? Which are the Personal?

The First Person? The Second Person? The Third?

Decline Ego? Ille? Tu? Sui?

What Preposition is joined to the Ablative of these?

What Particle is also added? What force has it?

What is to be observed of the Genitive Plural of Ego, and Tu?

In the sentence, "I tell you that he died," which is the First Personal Pronoun? Which the Second? Which the Third?

Name some of the Possessive Pronouns.

How are they declined? What exceptions?

Decline Meus? Suus? Vester?

What are Sui and Suus? Why so called?

What kind of Pronouns are Hic, Is, Ille, &c.? Root?

Distinguish between them?

Decline Is? Hic? Iste? What compound is there of Is?

How is the Masculine Idem known from the Neuter? Why?

Decline Idem? Decline the Relative Pronoun?

What is the Interrogative Pronoun? How declined?

What peculiarities have Quis and Aliquis?

What do Quisquis and Quicunque signify? Decline them?

How are Nostras, Vestras, Cujas, declined? What do they signify?

What is Equidem? What is to be observed in its use?

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What part of speech expresses Action or Being?

Why is it called the Verb?

Give instances of Verbs that express Being? Action?

What are the Voices of Verbs? Roots?

Which expresses Action? Which Suffering?

Why is Laudo, I praise, active? Regor, I am ruled, passive?

What is a Transitive Verb? Root? What an Intransitive?

Give examples of Transitive Verbs? Intransitive?

Have all Verbs a Passive Voice? Which have not?

What is a Deponent Verb? Root? Examples?

How are they declined? What additions have they?

What is a Personal Verb? An Impersonal Verb?

How many Moods have Verbs?

What is meant by "Mood"? Root?

What is the First Mood called? The Second? Roots?

The Third has two names? Roots?

What else is it sometimes called? Root?

How is the Subjunctive translated?

What is the Fourth Mood? Root? How known?

What Mood is, I will write? Thou must walk? Make haste? To run? He was punished? They might have escaped? He went? They had run? To have finished? I may go? She shall run? Come to me? Are you writing?

What are the signs of the Indicative Mood? Of the Potential Mood?

What is Tense? Root? How many different Times?

How many Tenses are there in the Indicative Mood?

In the Potential? In the Imperative? In the Infinitive?

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What does the Present signify? The Imperfect? The Perfect?

The Pluperfect? The 1st Future? The 2d Future?

What Tense is, We had written? He is writing? They were struck? Ye shall walk? We did go? They might run? To have praised? Speak?

How many Persons have Verbs in each Number?

How many Gerunds? Root? Ending in ———?

What Cases are the Gerunds used for?

The terminations of the Supines are ——?

Which is used Actively? Which Passively?
When is the Supine Active used? When the Passive?

What is a Participle? Root?

What does it take of a Noun? What of a Verb?

How many Participles are in the Active? In the Passive?

The termination of the Present Active is ——? Of the Present Passive ——?

The Future Active ends in ——? The Future Passive in ——?

How are Participles declined?

How many Conjugations of Verbs are there? How distinguished?

What is meant by Conjugation? Root?

Which Conjugation is Docēre? Mugīre? Dăre? Scribĕre?

Is there any reason for placing them in the order of the Grammar?

What are the principal parts of a Verb?

Can we decline a Verb without first knowing these?

When is a Verb called Regular? When Irregular? Root?

What is a Defective Verb? Root? Examples?

Why is "Sum" to be learnt before the other Verbs

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Is "Sum" regular? Is it defective? How?

Conjugate "Sum?" 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Ero? Essem? Futurus? Forem? Sim? Fuisti? Sunt? Fuēre? Este? Eratis? Fueris? Sunto?

Latin of Thou-art? To-have-been? To-be-about-to-be? We-shall-have-been? They-should-be? We-had-been? They-will-be?

Mention some of the Compounds of Sum?

What is observable of "Possum"?
To what is the irregularity of Sum owing? Its Roots?
What is an Archaism? Any in the Verb Sum?
Has "Possum" a present Participle? Absum? Præsum?
What is "Sum" sometimes called? Root of Auxiliary?

How is the First Conjugation known?

Conjugate Pugno, I fight? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Pugnavistis? Pugnetis? Pugnant? Pugnato? Pugnarent? Pugnaturus? Pugnabis? Pugnabas? Pugnavisset?

Latin of We-are-fighting? They-shall-have-fought? Fighting? To-have-fought? I-may-fight? He-may-have-fought? Ye-shall-fight?

What is the Perfect Potential? The Supines? The Future Participle? The Gerunds?

What is observable in the Third Person Plural of the Perfect?

What is Syncopation? Root?
What Syncopation takes place in this Conjugation?

What kind of Verb is "Amor?" Root?

How are Passives conjugated? Except that they have no ——?

Conjugate Amor? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

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English of Amaris? Amarentur? Amēre? Amatus? Amator? Amati-sunt? Amandus? Amāre? Amatus-sim?

Latin of Ye-were-loved? Thou-hast-been-loved? We-may-be-loved? To-be-loved? He-had-been-loved? To-be-about-to-be-loved?

What is observable in the Termination of the Second Person Singular?

Is the Termination -um of the Future Infinitive ever varied? Why so?

How is the Second Conjugation distinguished?

Conjugate Moneo? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Monent? Monuerit? Monitum? Monuistis? Mone? Moneremus? Monebitis? Monuerat? Moneamus?

Latin of Let-us-advise? To-advise? About-to-advise? We-shall-advise? Thou-mightest-advise? I-have-advised? Advising?

Conjugate Moneor? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Monēre? Monebimini? Monitum-esse? Moniti-eritis? Monebatur? Monerer? Monentur?

Latin of We-are-advised? To-be-advised? Let-him-be-advised? They-had-been-advised? I shall-be-advised? Being-advised?

What is the characteristic of the Third Conjugation?

Conjugate Scribo, I write? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Reges? Rexit? Rexeris? Regant? Regens? Rexisses? Regito? Rectum? Regitis? Regebamus?

Latin of I-shall-rule? We-might-have-ruled?

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About-to-rule. He-had-ruled? Rule-thou? Does-he-rule? I-may-rule?

Conjugate Scribor? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Regemini? Rectus-eras? Regĕre? Regerer? Regendus? Regar? Rectus-esset? Regebatur?

Latin of He-is-ruled? They-may-be-ruled? To-have-been-ruled? Let-them-be-ruled? To-be-ruled? Being-ruled?

How is the Fourth Conjugation known?

Conjugate Punio, I punish? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Audiunt? Audiremus? Auditurus? Audiendo? Audiverimus? Audior? Audiat?

Latin of I-have-heard? To-hear? Thou-wilt-hear? Let-us-hear? Hearing? We-may-hear? They-are-hearing?

Conjugate Audior? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Auditur? Auditi-sint? Auditum-fuisse? Audīre? Auditi-erant? Audimini? Audiēre?

Latin of They-are-heard? To-be-heard? Let-him-be-heard? We-shall-be-heard? Being-heard? Have-they-been-heard?

Conjugate Pugno? Sto? Veto? Rogor? Violor? Mutor?

Conjugate Doceo? Augeo? Mordeo? Terreor? Moreor? Confiteor?

Conjugate Lego? Scribo? Tollo? Ducor? Vincor? Nitor?

Conjugate Impedio? Venio? Sentio? Mollior? Haurior? Vincior?

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How many Conjugations of Deponent Verbs?

Give examples of each?

Conjugate Loquor, I speak? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

English of Loquitur? Locutus-eram? Loqui? Loquēris? Loquens? Loquendus? Loquatur? Locutus-essem?

Latin of I-did-speak? Thou-mightest-speak? To-have-spoken? About-to-speak? I-may-speak? Speak-thou? They-speak?

What are Irregular Verbs? Name the principal of them?

In what Tenses is there the chief Irregularity?

Present Tense of Volo? Nolo? Fero? Edo? Malo? Eo? Feror?

Conjugate Possum, Eo, Volo, Fero? 1st, the Principal Parts? 2d, the Moods and Tenses? 3d, the Numbers and Persons?

What are those Verbs called that have only some Tenses or Persons?

English of Aio? Cœpi? Salve? Odi? Inquam? Vult? Cedo? Quæso? Ausim? Memini? Faxo?

What Tenses have Novi, Memini, Odi, Cœpi?

Imperative of Memini?

Define an Impersonal Verb? Give examples?

Conjugate Licet? I—thou—he—we—you—they repent?

What is an Adverb? Root? Examples?

Give instances of Adverbs joined to Verbs? To Adjectives? To Adverbs?

Distinguish between an Adverb and an Adjective?

How many sorts of Adverbs are there? Repeat them?

Which kind is Illic, there? Heri, yesterday? Male, badly? Plus, more? Nondum, not yet? Semper, always? Ubi, where? Satis, enough? Libere, freely?

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Distinguish between Plus and Magis?
From what are Adverbs formed? Which then can be compared? How are they compared?
Compare Docte, Libere, Pulchre? Bene, Male?

What kind of Adverbs are An, Ne, Num, Nonne? Root?

What sort are Non, Haud—Ne, &c.? Root?

Form Adverbs from the Adjectives Malus, Doctus, Durus?

Define a Preposition? Root? Examples?

When joined to Verbs, they are said to be in ——? Root?

What Cases do Prepositions take after them?

Repeat those that govern the Accusative?

English of Contra? Prope? Apud? Trans? Circum? Ante? Inter? Per? Post?

Repeat those that govern an Ablative?

English of Cum? Sine? Pro? Præ? De? Clam?

Latin of Up-to? Out-of? Above? Towards? Between? With? Without? Near-to? Beneath? Until? Before?

Repeat those that take either Case?

When has "in" an Accusative after it? When an Ablative?

When has "sub" an Accusative? When an Ablative?

Are any Prepositions put after their Case? Which?
When is "a," and when "ab" to be used?
How are "e" and "ex" used? What is observable of "tenus?"

When is a Preposition said to be in Composition?

What is Assimilation? Root? Give examples with Fero, by Ad? Ex? Con? &c.?

What are the Inseparable Prepositions?

Define a Conjunction? Root? What kinds are there? Root?

When "et" occurs twice, the First is translated ——? The Second ——?

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When { Vel / Aut } occur twice, they are translated ——?

What are Interjections? Root? Examples?

Which are the Three Concords? Root?

How does the Verb agree with the Nominative? Examples?

How does the Adjective agree with the Substantive? Examples?

How does the Relative agree with the Antecedent? Examples?

How may the Nominative Case be found out? Examples?

What is the Nominative to the First Person Singular? To the Second? To the Third?

What is the Nominative to the First Person Plural? To the Second? To the Third?

What is often put as a Nominative Case? Examples?

Suppose several Nominative Cases Singular, then Verb will be ——?

If these Nominatives be of different Persons, what then?

Which is the most worthy Person?

What case generally comes after the Verb?

How can it be discovered? Examples?

What other Cases may come after the Verb?
When does a Nominative Case follow the Verb? A Genitive? A Dative? An Ablative?

How does the Adjective agree with its Substantive?

What different kinds of words may be used as Adjectives? Give an example in English of each?

How can the Adjective in a sentence be found out?

Several Substantives Singular require an Adjective ——?

With which will it agree in Gender then? Examples?

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Which is considered the most worthy Gender?

Is there any exception?

The word "man" is often omitted, then what Gender is the Adjective?

The word "thing" is often omitted, and then the Adjective is put in the —— ?

Give examples of each.

Which is the Relative Pronoun in Latin? What is the Antecedent? Root? How does the Relative agree with it?

How is the *Case* of the Relative regulated?

The English word "that" is sometimes a Relative, sometimes a Demonstrative, and sometimes a Conjunction. How can we know when it is a Relative? Then, it will be translated by ——? When a Demonstrative, by ——? When a Conjunction, by ——? Excepting when the former Verb is a Verb of feeling, and then ——? Put, therefore, into the Latin Idiom, these sentences:—

I am glad that thou art in good health.

He heard that Cæsar came.

I think that he is mad. We rejoice that she is safe.

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ROOTS OF THE PRINCIPAL TERMS USED IN THE QUESTIONS.

Ablative,	*Ab* and *latus*, Part. of *fero*, taking from.
Accusative,	*Ad* and *causa*. "Accusativus indicat objectum."
Active,	*Ago*, Part. *Actus*, to do.
Adjective,	*Adjectus*, Part. of *Adjicio*, I add to.
Adverb,	*Ad* and *verbum*.
Antecedent,	*Ante*, before, and *cedo*, I go.
Antepenultimate,	*Ante*, before, and *penultimate*, *q.v.*
Archaism,	Gr. *Archaios*, old, ancient.
Assimilation,	*Ad*, to, and *similis*, like.
Auxiliary,	Helping, from *Auxilium*, aid, help.
Capital,	*Caput*, the head. The large letters at the beginning of a book or chapter.
Cardinal,	*Cardo*, a hinge.
Case,	*Casus*, a falling. The old Grammarians represented the Nominative Case under the figure of a right line standing on a plane; and the rest as lines *falling-away* from it. They are hence called oblique, or declining.
Composition,	*Con*, together, and *pono*, I put.
Concord,	*Con*, together, and *chorda*, a string.
Conjugate,	*Con*, together, and *jugum*, a yoke.
Conjunction,	*Con*, together, and *jungo*, I join.
Consonant,	*Con*, and *sono*, I sound.
Dative,	*Do*, I give.
Declension,	*Vide* "Case."
Defective,	*Deficio*, I fail, or, am wanting.
Demonstrative,	*De*, out, and *monstro*, I show.
Dental,	*Dens*, a tooth.
Deponent,	*De* and *pono*, I lay aside.
Diphthong,	Gr. *Dis*, double, and *phthongos*, a vowel.
Epicene,	Gr. *Epi*, to, and *kœnos*, common.
Etymology,	Gr. *Etymos*, true, and *logos*, word.
Feminine,	*Fœmina*, a female.
Future,	*Futurus*, about to be.
Gender,	*Genus*, kind.
Genitive,	*Gigno*, I beget. Because the other cases are formed from it.
Gerund,	*Gerundus*, Part. of *gero*, I carry on. It speaks of something to be done.
Grammar,	Gr. *Gramma*, a letter.

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Heteroclite, Gr. *Heteros*, another, and *klitos*, declension.
Heterogeneous, Gr. *Heteros*, and *genos*, kind, gender.

In, In composition signifies "not;" but sometimes it retains its original signification, or becomes intensitive: and this generally in composition with verbs.
Impersonal, *In*, "not," and personal, *q. v.*
Imperative, *Impero*, I command, (*paro*).
Indicative, *Indico*, I declare, (*dico*).
Infinitive, *In*, "not," and *finitus*, defined, *i. e.* by persons or numbers.
Inflection, *Inflecto*, I bend, bring down.
Interjection, *Inter*, between, and *jacio*, I throw.
Interrogative, *Inter*, and *rogo*, I ask.
Intransitive, *In*, "not," and transitive, *q. v.*
Irregular, *In*, "not," and regular, *q. v.*

Labial, *Labium*, the lip, (*lambo*).
Language, *Lingua*, the tongue.
Letter, *Littera*, (*lineo*, I mark).
Liquid, *Liquidus*, flowing, (*liqueo*).

Masculine, *Masculus*, diminutive of *Mas*, male.
Mood, *Modus*, manner.
Mute, *Mutus*, dumb.

Negative, *Nego*, I deny.
Neuter, *Ne*, not, and *uter*, (either of the two).
Nominative, *Nomino*, I name.
Noun, *Nomen*, a name, (Gr. *gnōmi*).
Number, *Numerus*, a number.

Ordinal, *Ordo*, rank.
Orthography, Gr. *Orthos*, correct, and *grapho*, I write.
Optative, *Opto*, I wish.

Palatal, *Palatum*, the palate,
Participle, *Pars*, a part, and *capio*, I take. Because it partakes of the nature both of a noun and a verb.
Passive, *Patior*, I suffer.
Patronymics, Gr. *Patēr*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.
Penultimate, *Pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last.
Perfect, Part. of *Perficio*, I finish.
Person, *Persona*, a mask, character, person.
Pluperfect, *Plus*, more, and perfect.
Plural, *Plus*, *Pluris*, more.
Positive, *Positus*, part. of *pono*, I place, put down.
Potential, *Potentia*, (power).
Preposition, *Præ*, before, and *pono*, I set.
Present, *Præs*, i.e. *præ* and "*ens*," obsolete Part. of "*sum*."
Pronoun, *Pro*, instead of, and *nomen*, a noun.
Prosody, Gr. *Pros*, to, and *ōdē*, a song.

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Quality,	*Qualis*, of what kind.
Quantity,	*Quantus*, how great.
Reciprocal,	*Reciprocus*, returning the same way.
Redundant,	*Re* and *unda*, overflowing.
Regular,	*Regula*, a rule.
Sibilant,	*Sibilo*, I hiss.
Singular,	*Singulus*, one by one, (*semel*).
Subjunctive,	*Sub* and *jungo*, I join after.
Substantive,	*Substantia*, essence or substance, (*substo*).
Superlative,	*Super*, over, and *latus*, brought.
Syllable,	Gr. *Syn*, together, and *lambano*, I take.
Monosyllable,	Gr. *Monos*, only one, and syllable.
Dissyllable,	Gr. *Dis*, two, double, and syllable.
Polysyllable,	Gr. *Poly*, many, and syllable.
Syncopation,	Gr. *Synkopto*, I cut off.
Syntax,	Gr. *Syn*, together, and *tasso*, I arrange.
Tense,	*Tempus*, time.
Termination,	*Terminus*, a boundary, (Gr. *terma*).
Transitive,	*Trans*, over, and *eo*, I go. Because the action passes on to the following object.
Verb,	*Verbum*, the word.
Vocative,	*Voco*, I call.
Voice,	*Vox*, voice.
Vowel,	*Vocalis*, (*littera*). *Vox*, the voice or sound.

THE END.

R. CLAY, PRINTER, BREAD STREET HILL.

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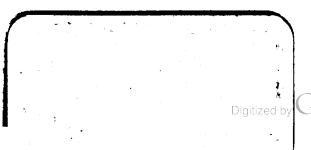
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